THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Oct. 10.

Prim's Reception in Madrid—What Spain Saves by the Revolution—Gladstone's Election Address.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By an arrival at NewYork yesterday we have European advices to October 10.

SPAIN.

Prim's Reception in Madrid.

The New Hork *Herald's* Madrid (Oct. 8) correspondence contains the following account of Prim's reception in the capital of Spain:—

As was anticipated, General Prim's reception by the inhabitants of Madrid was something long to be remembered. Old citizens confess that they have never seen anything like it before. The return of the army from its African campaign was made the occasion of a tremendous popular and governmental manifestation, but that was comparatively insignificant to the spontaneous outpouring of the masses yesterday to do honor to their beau ideal of a soldier and liberator, General Prim. Marshal Serrano was very handsomely received by the populace, but there was nothing like the wild enthusiasm of the men, women, and children who packed the streets yesterday and waited hours for the appearance of the hero of the occasion. If a divinity had descended and passed through the streets he could not have been received with greater respect and honor than were shown General Prim. The people seemed to be delirious with delight; they shouted until their voices gave out, and waved their handkerchiefs and their hats as long as their muscles would perform their duty. The ladies were out in extraordinary force, and they were not second in testifying their affection and respect for the gallant General. White handkerchiefs fluttered in the streets or from the balconies like a flurry of snowflakes, and fans waved irresistibly, saying all sorts of charming things to the General, who seemed not to lose a word.

General Prim was mounted on one of the most magnificent Andalusian horses that I ever saw, and he rode him in splendid style. The General was dressed in the greatest simplicity. He wore a single-breasted blue coat, with but very little ornamentation, blue trousers with a gold stripe, and a white vest. On his left breast were two grand crosses, but beyond these he wore no other decorations. His sabre was evidently more for service than appearance. A simple fatigue-cap completed his attire. He appeared to be in excellent health, and his countenance indicated the perfect delight and satisfaction with which he received the ovation tendered him by the people. He rode between General Ros de Olano and the Caballero de Rodas, Captain-General of New Castile, both of whom were in full uniform, with the broad ribbon of the Order of Ferdinand across the breast, and any number of minor crosses and orders. General Prim's simple attire contrasted finely with their magnificent costumes. It took several hours for the procession to move over its appointed course, and General Prim was uncovered for the most of the time, acknowledging with bows and smiles the thundering *vivas* that rolled along the crowd as he passed on. The people tried to rush in and touch him, and it was with great difficulty that the escort was able to clear the way through the masses of people clustering around him and striving to reach him. Certainly no such ovation was ever before tendered any man in Madrid.

The Future of Spain.

The annexed note, says the London *Times*, October 10, expresses views with regard to the Spanish throne which are believed to be shared by many of the most influential promoters of the revolution:—

October 9, 1868.—The London *Times* correspondent from Madrid enumerates the various royal personages who might be called to the throne. An Iberian union under the present King of Portugal or any other is impossible today; but there is a way for Spain to have a good, tried, constitutional king, and pave the way for a union hereafter. The Spanish crown is a jewel worth acceptance, which might tempt the father of the King of Portugal to come from the retirement in which he has lived since his son became of age.

Don Fernando is now fifty-two, and his other son, Prince August, is twenty-one years of age, having received, with all his brothers, a most liberal education. The state of Spain, after so much misrule, requires for some time at least a man of experience, who, by political and financial measures taken in both countries, would by degrees assimilate their habits and institutions. Under the reign of Don Fernando Madrid would be frequented by the majority of the Portuguese nobility, whose affection for him has not diminished; and when Spain, under a new *regime*, would have changed its position and developed its resources, the want of cordial feelings which now exists between the two countries will in a great measure disappear. On the death of Don Fernando, if a union were desired by both nations, the actual King of Portugal, Don Luis, and his descendants would reign over them; or if the actual separation should be preferred, the Prince Don August, whose education would have been finished in Spain, would then inherit the crown. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A SPANIARD.

Booty of the Revolutionists.

Madrid (Oct. 7) Correspondence of Paris Liberte.

On the first news of the Cadiz revolution, the intendants of the palace, it is said, took possession of the jewels belonging to the crown. Only 17,000,000 in Spanish stock and 450,000 francs in coin had been discovered, when there were accidentally found in a loft the crown, the sceptre, and some minor jewels, which it was sought, it is reported, to abstract. There were also found in a loft in a new quarter of Madrid fifty-one cases containing jewels and precious objects belonging to M. Gonzales Bravo, or at least declared to be his. Finally, at the moment when the priest of the Chapel Royal of Atocha was about, it is said, to fly, they arrested him, and deposited with the Central Junta the jewels and ornaments of the Virgin of Atocha, of great value, and which he was about to carry off.

Lynch Law in Madrid.

Madrid (Oct. 4) Correspondence London Times.

A terrible deed of summary popular justice was perpetrated in Madrid last evening. A sergeant of artillery implicated in the plots which led to the fatal outbreak of the 22d of June, 1866, had betrayed and denounced his accomplices, and had been rewarded by Narvaez with the rank of officer. This man was with Novaliches at Alcolea, and after the defeat endeavored to make his escape into France. He was, however, recognized and arrested at Saragossa and sent as a prisoner to the Junta at Madrid. The Junta ordered him to be shut up in a military prison; but on his way to his destination he fell into the hands of some of the friends of his betrayed victims, by whom he was put to death, the assembled populace lending a hand to the murder. There is no doubt as to the man's deserts, and it is questionable whether there could have been any other way of bringing him to justice.

Cash Economy by the Revolution.

From the London Times (city article), Oct. 8.

Whoever may be the new sovereign of Spain, the revolution is certain to effect a considerable economy in the civil list, the annual dotation to the royal family having hitherto been £458,500, apportioned as follows:—The Queen, £340,000; her husband, £24,500; her son Alfonso, £24,500; her daughter Isabel (the Countess Girgenti), £20,000; her sister, Donna Maria Luisa, £30,000; and her mother, Queen Christina, £30,000.

ENGLAND.

Gladstone's Election Address.

Mr. Gladstone delivered an election address to the electors of Southwest Lancashire, on the 9th instant, in which he spoke of the Irish Church as follows:—

The Church of Ireland is the Church of a minority, insignificant in numbers. True, while insignificant in numbers that minority is great in prosperity, in education, and in power. All this does not amend but aggravate the case; for if a national Church be not the Church of the nation, it should at least be the Church of the poor. Every argument which can now be used in favor of civil establishments of religion is a satire on the existence of the Church in Ireland. But while that establishment is thus negative for good, it misapplies the funds meant for the advantage of the nation at large. It remains as the memorial of every past mischief and oppression; it embitters religious controversy by infusing into it the sense or the spirit of political injustice; and it carries the polemical temper into the sphere of social life and public affairs. Nor need we feel surprised when we find that since the penal laws began to be repealed the relative number of Protestants in Ireland appears to have declined. In the removal of this establishment I see the discharge of a debt of civil justice, the disappearance of a national, almost a world-wide reproach, a condition indispensable to the success of every effort to secure the peace and contentment of that country; finally, relief to the devoted clergy from a false position, cramped and beset by hopeless prejudice, and the opening of a freer career to their sacred ministry.

This is a great change, and it can only be effected with the aid of much energetic and much considerate support.

In the manner of proceeding we ought, I think, to be governed by three considerations—a regard for Irish interests and feelings, an enlarged equity towards those who would lose in point of civil privilege, and a careful heed to the spirit of equal dealing throughout the detailed arrangements.

To sum up this great subject:—Rest as we are, by common consent, we cannot. Endowment of all, after the events of the last session, is out of the question. Retrenchment or mutilation of the existing Church by reduction of its spiritual offices has been proposed by a royal commission; but I do not learn, from the latest and most authentic declarations of the ministry, that they adopt that or, indeed, any other method of proceeding. We of the opposition, gentlemen, have done our part. The matter now rests with you. One path at least lies before you, broad, open, and well-defined. One policy has advocates who do not shrink from its avowal. It is the policy of bringing absolutely to an end the civil establishment of the Church of Ireland. It has received the solemn sanction of the representatives whom the nation chose in 1856. For this line of action, the only one just and the only one available, I confidently ask your approval.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—A Spiritualist has been arrested in Naples, who, by professing to communicate with the souls of eminent men, swindled one of his dupes out of $60,000.

—A decree recently issued by the Italian Government removes the sequestration placed upon the property of the Duke of Modena.

—By the demise of Count Walewski a seat is rendered vacant in the Privy Council of France, worth 100,000 francs, or $20,000, per annum.

—A man in Berlin has invented a torpedo that will destroy an entire battalion when exploded. So enchanted is the inventor that he has given the instrument his own name.

—The dreaded Fra Diavolo, of Ravenna, Italy, was recently tracked and surrounded in his retreat by a company of soldiers. Before he could be secured he killed one and wounded several other soldiers.

—Toulouse papers mention the blowing up of a new bridge in that city by an escape of gas. One man was killed and sixteen passers-by were badly wounded.

—The North German Confederation intends to establish a Consulate-General in Caraccas, Venezuela. The screw corvette Victoria is preparing to convey the *personnel* to Laguayra.

—Two students, accompanied by two guides, recently made the virgin ascent of the Grosshorn, in Switzerland. This has never been attempted before, and these fortunate tourists reached an altitude of 12,418 feet without accident. The trip occupied twenty-two hours.

—The Paris *Figaro* mentions that Count Walewski died comparatively poor—that is, for our time, because, besides the property of the Marais d'Ox, worth about $300,000, he leaves three houses in Paris, his villa at St. Germain, the property of Amphion, near the Lake of Geneva, and decorations to the intrinsic value of $40,000.

—An individual, doubtless driven to despair, advertises, through the medium of the *Figaro*, that in consideration of a life pension of $2000 settled on his children, he will place himself entirely at the disposal of any gentleman who will accept the terms. He will fight a duel with any one, will climb any glacier, descend into the crater of Vesuvius, or precipitate himself from a balloon—in fact, undertakes any other pastime his master may dictate.

—The Paris *Figaro* publishes the following interesting details of the tobacco trade:—Asia produces annually 155,000 tons; Europe, 141,000; America, 124,000; Africa, 12,000; and Australia, 400 tons. The annual consumption in France averages, snuff, 7800 tons; smoking tobacco, 18,441; chewing tobacco, 756 tons; and cigars of various denominations, 3004 tons. The volume of snuff is equal to thirty columns each equal to the Colonne Vendome; the smoking tobacco is equal to a cube equivalent to the Arc de l'Etoile, and the cigars placed end to end represent a total length of 74,360 miles, more than twice the circumference of our globe. The anti-tobacco league, therefore, will have plenty of room to operate in.

THE DEMOCRATIC ROUT.

The Presidential Muddle—No Way of Escape.

NEW MOVEMENT AGAINST BLAIR.

The N. Y. *Herald's* special from Washington relates the following particulars of the new anti-Blair movement:—

The Blair sensation seems to be a new device of the change-of-fronters. Not satisfied with their defeat and the mischief which their rashness has already cost the Democratic party, they seem determined to keep "pegging away" until they accomplish Blair's withdrawal from the ticket. Their latest move, which has leaked out to-day, is to get Packer, of Pennsylvania, on the ticket with Seymour, vice Blair. The Keystone State must be carried, they assert, and the only way to do it is to pack Packer in the same bundle with Seymour. Packer is declared to be potential in Pennsylvania. He is very rich, very popular, and very skilful. Were he on the ticket his personal influence, they contend, would break down the 10,000 majority claimed by the radicals in that State in the last election. He could afford, they say, to pour out the greenbacks as plentifully as Blair can speeches, and that greenbacks, after all, will decide the November as it did the October elections. They press the point still farther, and argue that the political battle is not yet hopeless, and that with a change of the ticket that would take in Pennsylvania and Indiana an enthusiasm could be aroused that would result in getting enough electoral votes for the Democratic candidates. Packer, it will be remembered, developed no mean strength in the New York Convention as an aspirant for the first place on the ticket. On the other hand, Blair's friends declare that by confining the ticket entirely to the East, as would be the case with Seymour and Packer as the standard-bearers, the West would consider itself badly slighted, and all enthusiasm would die out in that section. Blair, they say, will display more strength next month in Ohio Illinois, and Missouri than the party give him credit for, and therefore that the contemplated change would be highly injudicious. It is said that considerable telegraphing has been going on between here and New York and the West to-day about the subject, and that this Packer movement is quite formidable. Montgomery Blair will probably go to New York to-morrow morning, whether on this business or some other I am not reliably informed.

A CHANGE WILL CREATE DISGUST.

We understood, remarks the Louisville *Democrat* on the 17th instant, the Convention of the Democratic party to declare that the present election should not go by default, and Seymour and Blair were chosen by a full council of the party to represent Democratic principles. We are for fighting it out on that line. No matter what may be said of the new ticket, it will be considered as a waiver of the issue—a weak surrender of principles that should be adhered to at all times, in prosperity and adversity, in defeat as well as victory. We do not propose to surrender. This way of swapping horses and changing saddles in the middle of a race never won a purse yet, and never will. The change will create confusion and disgust; we do not believe the Democracy will consent to it. It looks weak and cowardly. We regret that it has ever been suggested. It will have a bad effect, and we do not believe it will ever be carried into action. Yet we are no mere volunteer, but enlisted for the war, and intent to fight it out, no matter who is put in command. Though we would regret a change as unwise and ill timed, we are prepared to yield to the wishes of the party, and to those whom the party has intrusted with control. If it is esteemed prudent to change, we will do our best, but, like Saulsbury, who protest against Sumner on the ticket, though we are forced to take Chase or Adams.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR TO THE BITTER END.

From the Boston Post, Oct. 19.

The Democratic party is not the organization to strike its colors before the battle is over. And although it did not enter on this contest to aggrandize itself or to promote the ends of individuals, but to secure the country from the dangers which threaten the Government and its institutions—it nevertheless selected certain names for inscription on its banners, and those names it will carry through the thick of the fight till the result is fully determined. It would be as impolitic as it is cowardly for a great and powerful party to desert its candidates in the crisis of battle. Visionary minds, wanting the firmness and balance which discipline and experience bring, might catch wildly at such a proposal as has been suggested, but sober second thought must inevitably convince even these that all the momentum and accumulated force of the campaign would be wasted in faltering at the sound of such ill-omened whispers.

VALLANDIGHAM THROWS OHIO INTO THE SCALE FOR CHASE.

It is no secret in Columbus that Washington McLean and C. L. Vallandigham telegraphed from this city to that, to the Democratic State Central Committee, urging that the influence of the Committee be exerted to cause the retirement of Seymour and Blair, and the substitution of Chase and Adams. Probably this may be what the *Enquirer* and Dayton *Ledger* meant by the "informal nomination" of Chase and Adams.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

SEYMOUR'S REPUGNANCE TO BLAIR.

A private letter from Seymour is in the hands of prominent Democrats in this city, in which he says the party cannot blame him for defeat when the nomination was forced upon him, and that Blair's nomination to the Vice-Presidency never met his approval.

FRAUD.

How New York is to be Carried by the Democracy—Manufacture of Naturalized Citizens.

Within a day or two past the schemes of the New York Democracy to carry that State for Seymour by fraud have been discovered. The following communication to the New York *Tribune* of this morning gives some further details of the outrageous transactions:—

SIR:—I regret to have to call the attention of the public and of the bar to a gross outrage on their rights and privileges committed last evening by Judge Barnard.

Having entered Judge Barnard's court to witness the extraordinary naturalization proceedings there conducted, I went within the bar, but finding the centre space was needed for applicants and witnesses, retired to one side, entirely out of the way, where I commenced taking a few notes.

Judge Barnard observed me; had some conversation with his clerk, and then ordered the usher to clear the space within the bar of all persons except applicants and witnesses. All others left, but, as a member of the United States bar, I could not regard myself as included in this order, though I knew it was specially levelled at me; accordingly when the usher came to me and told me the Judge had ordered the space within the bar to be cleared, I replied, "This is a public court, and I am a member of the United States bar." He went to the Judge and returned, saying, "The Judge orders the space within the bar to be cleared." Unwilling to enter into any altercation, I retired behind the bar, to the extreme rear of the court, where, mounted on a bench, I continued my notes. The Judge saw this, and again had a conversation with his clerk; presently he ordered the court to be cleared of all persons except applicants and witnesses.

The comparatively few persons now behind the bar retired. I remained. Another usher came up to me and said in a brutal manner, "Don't you hear the order? the Court is to be cleared." I answered:—"It is a public Court, and I've a right to remain." Saying, "I'll teach you to remain when the Judge orders the Court to be cleared," he seized hold of me and dragged and threw me over the bench, and had I not fallen on the crowd then going out at the door, I must have been seriously injured. This fellow—one of Judge Barnard's ushers, be it remembered—then took hold of the collar of my coat, when I called out in a voice which it is perfectly impossible the Judge could have failed to hear, "Judge Barnard, I am a member of the United States bar, and call on you to protect me in my rights." "D—n your rights," said the usher, kicking me first on the right shin and then most severely in the groin, from the effects of which I still suffer occasional paroxysms of great agony.

I ought not to omit to mention that there was no shadow of pretext for the order to clear the Court, which was as orderly as it was possible to be. The only noise made was that of the shuffling of the feet of the crowd standing within the bar, stretching out their hands over each other's shoulders to the four or five Bibles on which the whole one hundred and fifty persons were to be sworn in a batch, or rather in two batches. Indeed, there is often more noise during the ordinary proceedings of trials in the Courts of this State than there was on this occasion.

The outrage upon myself is lost in the outrage upon the rights and privileges of the bar. I therefore will take no action until the elders of the bar meet to protect their rights and privileges, when I will come forward to substantiate what I have stated; and to enable the bar to feel confident that I will do so, I enclose my card, which will be recognized as that of a gentleman personally known to the proprietors or managers of each of the New York papers to whom this letter is delivered, viz.:—The *Tribune*, the *Times*, the *World*, and the *Evening Post*. Yours, resp't'y, COUNSELOR U. S.

New York, Oct. 21, 1868.

POLITICAL.

—The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, gloriously unconscious of the Democratic commotion in this section over Frank Blair, thus delivers its mind:—"General Blair struck the true issue of the campaign in his Brodhead letter, and although some foolish Democrats have sought to apologize for or explain its direct utterance, they would have exhibited far more wisdom had they pushed his idea aggressively on the stump in the East and West. Had the South kept silent and worked in secret, and the North roused herself with the misplaced vigor and fervor of the South, Frank Blair's letter would have been no stumbling-block in the way of Democratic success. But precipitate Southerners compelled the sluggish Northern Democracy to qualify their predetermined policy of aggression, and to assume a curious attitude of defense. Would to God they had been more alert or we more patient!"

—The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* says: "The *World* reminds us of the fidgety Lilliputian spoken of by Dean Swift in 'Gulliver,' 'the little fellow who did not know what to be at.' Its proposition strikes us as equally impracticable and ridiculous. It is too late to remedy such judgments, and besides, Seymour is really as unassailable as any Democratic candidate we could run."

—The following is attributed to the pen of a distinguished candidate for the second office in the gift of the people:—

"Into the pure and crystal cup
A gill I poured of ancient rye,
And as with this I mixed it up,
The water smiled—and so did I."

F. P. B.

—The Boston *Transcript* says:—"We are glad to learn from Lynn that the crack of Butler's whip has not the terror to day that it has had, and opposition to him is now boldly advocated by very quiet Republicans."

—E. Richards was the first man to fly a Seymour and Blair flag in Boonville, near Utica. That flag has been taken down by Mr. Richards and the banner of Grant and Colfax substituted for it.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 106¼; Reading, 97½; Canton, 49½; Erie, 46¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 103⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 114⅛; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 86¾; New York Central, 127; Illinois Central, 144½; Cumberland preferred, 24; Virginia 6s, 57¾; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Hudson River, 134; 5-20s, 1862, 113; do. 1864, 111½; do. 1865, 111½; do. new, 110⅜; 10-40s, 106⅛. Exchange 9⅝. Gold, 135⅜. Money, 7 per cent.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The President's Organ Demands the Removal of Seymour—Senator Henderson and Frank Blair in the West.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

The "Intelligencer"

this morning, in a long editorial, demands that the National Executive Committee come together at once, and place before the people the men who were really the choice of the National Convention, either Chase, Hancock, Johnson, or Hendricks. It says Seymour and Blair are not the chosen leaders of the conservative masses. It thinks Seymour will resign, but if Blair refuses, then drop him and take up somebody else. Speaking of Belmont's recent address, it says, "Let the National Committee give us not now wordy appeals, not double-leaded articles in a newspaper, but candidates whom the people demand, around whom they may be willing to rally." This article is supposed to be inspired from the White House.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Senator Henderson on the Stump—He Denounces the Republican Party and Advocates the Election of Grant.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—The speech of Senator John B. Henderson, at the Mercantile Library Hall, last evening, has given great satisfaction to the Democrats, several hundred of whom were present at the meeting. He presented a scathing review of the election law in Missouri, denouncing in bitter terms the arbitrary restrictions imposed upon voters, and the extraordinary and unwarrantable power given to the registrars. He predicted that the measure would result in driving the radical party from power in Missouri, and urged that the privilege of voting should be given to those who were subject to pardon by the President's amnesty proclamation. He advocates a modification of the tariff, the withdrawal of the military rule from the South, and the payment of the bonds in greenbacks, remarking that, as Congress was now legislating, the public debt was not likely to be paid very soon either in gold or greenbacks. He defended his course on the impeachment question, and advocated the election of Grant, but spoke of the Democratic candidates as loyal, able, and distinguished men.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Henderson was warmly congratulated by Colonel Brodhead and several leading Democrats present. Should the Democrats have a majority in the Legislature, the prediction is general that Henderson will be a rival of Frank Blair for the United States Senate.

The Registration Board are doing a heavy business in disqualifying voters in Saline and Platte counties. In one township two-thirds of the number registered have been objected to. Serious trouble is anticipated.

Banks, the negro murderer, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

FROM CHICAGO.

Frank Blair's Speeches—The New Church and State Party—Republicanism in the State.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—There was a fair attendance last night to hear Frank Blair, mainly composed of clubs, with torches. He spoke but little over an hour, the weather being very cold and windy.

At a Convention of the New Church and State party, held here October 17, the members unanimously endorsed as their choice for President and Vice-President of the New Church and State party Salmon P. Chase and J. M. Edmunds, lately nominated by the Liberal party of peace, freedom, and progress, and also nominated Rev. Mrs. Buffern for President and Dr. Sarah L. Hendricks for Vice-President of the New Church, all to be together voted for at the coming election.

There was an immense Republican demonstration at Springfield, Ill., yesterday, in the afternoon. Thirty thousand people were present, and a procession, which included large numbers of finely-uniformed cavalry, lancers, tanners, etc. The procession was about six miles long.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Convocation of Friends—A Great Safe Test.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—The Friends' annual meeting here is largely attended. They held a peace meeting yesterday and several eloquent speeches were made on the subject. They adopt Grant's motto—

"Let us have peace."

The great fireproof safe test is now going on in Monument Square, being made by the American Steam Fireproof Safe Company. There are six safes now under the blazing pile of fifteen cords of oak wood. They are named Herring & Co., Lillie & Co., Marvin & Co., Miller & Co., Valentine & Butler. They all seem red hot. They are to be examined after the test, including the contents. There is a large audience of spectators. This test costs the company over three thousand dollars.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 22—A. M.—Consols for money, 94½, and for account, 94½@94⅝. United States 5-20s, 73. Stocks quiet. Illinois Central, 97½; Erie, 31½.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 22—A. M.—Five-twenties closed last night heavy at 78½.

PARIS, Oct. 22—A. M.—The Bourse closed firmer last night. Rentes 70f·50c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22—A. M.—Cotton quiet. The sales will reach 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Oct. 22—A. M.—Sugar on the spot, 36s., and to arrive, nominal at 25s. 6d. Cotton at Havre, 137f. on the spot and 135f. to arrive.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

More Earthquake Shocks—Several Lives Lost.

The following despatch was forwarded to-day to the Director of the Mint:—

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint, Philadelphia:—Severe earthquake shocks occurred this morning, and have caused much damage and the loss of several lives. The Mint building is somewhat injured, which will delay work several days.

R. B. SWAIN, Superintendent.

Snow in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—A heavy fall of snow occurred here this morning.

EMBEZZLING.

Trial of Bostonians for Defrauding the Government.

In the United States Circuit Court this forenoon, says the Boston *Traveller* of last evening, before Judges Clifford and Lowell, the trial of Charles Mellen and Charles H. Ward, of the late firm of Mellen, Ward & Co., bankers and brokers, for complicity with Julius F. Hartwell, in embezzling money belonging to the United States Government, was resumed.

Mr. Hyde, having finished his opening argument for the Government, proceeded to call the witnesses against the defendants.

T. P. Chandler, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston during the time Hartwell was clerk in the Sub-Treasury, was the first witness. His testimony was mainly in regard to the management of the Sub-Treasury, and was fully given in the *Traveller* during Hartwell's trial, a year ago last August.

George D. Whittle, late Chief Clerk in the Sub-Treasury at Boston, was the second witness. He explained the duties devolving upon him and Hartwell. His own consisted, briefly, of a general oversight of the business transacted at the office, and Hartwell paid out all the money. He described the plans of the office and of the money vault, the descriptions of money they were accustomed to have at the Sub-Treasury, and the manner in which it was packed away in the vault.

During the winter of 1867 there were about $11,000,000 in gold coin, $50,000 in silver coin, and at the close of February, 1867, there were nearly $15,000,000. About $3,000,000 of this was in paper money, the rest in specie. He related Hartwell's confession to him that he had stolen the Government's money and lent it to Mellen, Ward & Co. This confession, he said, was made in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury on the 28th of February, 1867. Hartwell said at that time that he had lent Carter, of the firm of Mellen, Ward & Co., $580,000 in gold certificates, to carry on stock speculations with. He said that it was all back, with the exception of $150,000, which could be got back before the opening of business the next morning. It was returned the next morning. After a time Hartwell owned that he had taken altogether about $1,000,000.

Hartwell said that he had been bound to get the $580,000 in gold certificates back to the vaults, in order to escape the detection that would inevitably ensue on the first of March, on account of the examination of the accounts of the Sub-Treasury by the Government examiners. Hartwell said that he first began to take money from the vault, and lend it to Mellen, Ward & Co., in the preceding December.

He let them have $50,000 at first; soon after he let them have $50,000 more; then still more until it amounted to a large sum. Hartwell was very anxious that the money should be allowed to go out again, but the witness refused. The cross-examination elicited nothing additional of any importance.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—William B. Ruddiman, Prosecuting Attorney. Prison cases were before the Court this morning.

A case was heard upon habeas corpus, in which a young sailor was charged with larceny. The commitment was made by Alderman White, whose transcript set forth that $600 bail was required. Upon examining the prosecutor, the Court learned that the only offense charged against him was that he owed $13 for board, a debt contracted on the termination of a prior voyage. Under these circumstances, the Judge remarked that a mistake had been made in the selection of a Court for the redress of this grievance, and ordered the prisoner's discharge.

E. S. Early was charged with larceny as bailee. It was alleged that he was employed by a firm in this city to sell mirrors, clocks, chromos, etc., upon credit, he to make weekly returns, and a lot was given to him. He made false returns to his employers, and did not restore either the goods or the money. Mr. Ruddiman explained to the jury that in order to constitute the offense of larceny as bailee it should be shown that articles were intrusted to a person under agreement that a particular disposition should be made of them by him, and he appropriated them to his own use; but here it was alleged that the prisoner did do with these goods as he was directed—that is, he sold them but failed to account for the money which he received from other persons than the prosecutors, and therefore this case did not come within the meaning of the law. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Thomas Simpson was tried upon a charge of cruelty to a dog. An officer testified that one morning recently he saw the prisoner leading a dog along South street, and heard him offer to bet fifty dollars that this dog could whip any other in the city; soon afterwards the poor brute was brought back torn and bleeding. The officer, concluding that the prisoner had been indulging in a dog-fight, arrested him. The jury, however, were not satisfied beyond a doubt that such was the case, and therefore acquitted. But he was immediately afterwards convicted of a charge of carrying a concealed deadly weapon, it being shown that when he was taken to the station-house a black-jack was found upon his person.

William Kitsch and Frederick Kitsch pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Mrs Rachael Bannister. That lady testified that these men, strangers to her, entered her tobacco store, at Ninth and Callowhill streets, and after making a purchase, one of them rudely pushed her against the wall. A gentleman came in and offered to put these men out, and then the other prisoner gave her a violent kick, which caused her a serious spell of sickness. The Judge, looking as if he could not comprehend how men could be guilty of such a cowardly act, imposed upon them a fine of $10 each, and an imprisonment of twenty days in the County Prison.

Christian Young was charged with the larceny of a large lot of wine and whisky belonging to Henry Schmidt. It was alleged that the prisoner was employed at Mr. Schmidt's liquor store in Vine street, above Second, and was suspected of taking quantities of liquors that were occasionally missed from there. A watch was instituted upon him, a detective being employed, and on the 1st of September he was seen to take a demijohn into the next adjoining store, and the parties in that store were seen to pass it back to the prisoner. He was arrested in Reading, and before the Recorder he acknowledged that he had stolen the liquor. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—John W. Frazier was put upon trial this morning, charged with forcible entry and detainer, and with assault and battery upon Mrs. Mary O'Donnel and Margaret Coffee. It was alleged that he entered Mrs. O'Donnel's house, No. 1005 Naylor street, without her knowledge or permission, proceeded to a room where her niece, Mrs. Coffee, was dressing, and inflicted a most cruel whipping with a whip upon this lady's bare shoulders. Mrs. O'Donnel rushed to her niece's rescue, but he turned upon her and struck her violently.

From the cross-examination of the Commonwealth's witnesses by counsel for the defense, it appeared that these ladies had encouraged the defendant's father, an old man, to visit them, remain away from his family, and become the subject of criticism by all the neighbors, which was breaking his mother's heart; and that he pursued this course while smarting under the shame such conduct was bringing upon his family. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Stroud.—The case of The Farmers' National Bank of Reading vs. Geizer, before reported, is still on trial, the defense alleging that they are not liable upon the promissory notes, not being members of the firm that gave them.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1868.

The Stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices generally were rather firmer. Government securities were a fraction lower. 105½ was bid for 10-40s; 115¼ for 6s of 1881; 113⅛ for '62 5-20s; 111⅛ for '64 5-20s; 111⅛ for '65 5-20s; 110 for July, '65, 5-20s; 110½ for '67 5-20s; and 110⅜ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 103½.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 48⅝@48⅝, an advance of ⅛; Catawissa preferred at 34, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 56⅝, no change. 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 45½ for Little Schuylkill; 57½ for Minehill; 55½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for Elmira preferred; and 26 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 50½ was bid for Second and Third; 46½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 32 for Green and Coates; 22 for Girard College; and 10 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 33½. 244 was bid for North America; 164 for Philadelphia; 61 for Commercial; 90 for Western; 73 for City; 45 for Consolidation; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 123 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 27¼@27½, a slight advance; 10½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21 for preferred do; 73 for Morris Canal preferred; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$400 Pa 6s, 2 series..ls..	106¾	100	sh Read..........c..	48⅝
$400 City 6s, New.........	103⅞	100	do..........b30..	48·81
$700 do..New.........	103⅞	200	do..........ls..	48·56
$1000 Leh 6s.gold L...c..	93¾	300	do..........	48·56
8 sh Mech Bk.........	33½	100	do..........c..	48⅝
200 sh Leh Nav.........ls..	27¼	100	do..........c..	48⅝
100 do.........b30..	27⅜	100	do..........s5..	48·56
100 do.........	27½	200	do......ls.3d..	48·16
12 sh Penna R.........ls.	56⅝	300	do..........ls..	48⅝
200 sh Butler Coal.........	7	100	do..........b30..	48·94
400 sh Cata Pf.........b30..	34	100	do..........	48⅝
10 sh N Y & Mid.........	5¾	100	do..........b30..	48·94
300 sh Keystone Zinc.	1·31	100	do..........c..	48⅝
100 do.........b60..	1⅝	200	do..........b30..	48⅝
40 sh Reading.........	48⅝			

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115¾; old 5-20s, do., 113½@113¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 111⅛@111⅝; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅝; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109¾@110⅛; do., 1867, 110@110¼; do. 1868, 110¼@110½; 10-40s, 105¼@105½. Gold, 135¾.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115¾@115½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112⅞@113; do., 1864, 110⅞@111; do., 1865, 111⅜@111⅝; do. July, 1865, 109¾@109⅞; do. July, 1867, 109⅞@110; 1868, 110¼@110⅜; 10-40s, 105¼@105½. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135⅝@135¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅜@115⅝; do. 1862, 113@113¼; do., 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do., 1865, 111¼@111½; do. 1865, new, 109¾@110; do., 1867, new, 109⅞@110⅛; do., 1868, 110@110¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105¼@105½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; Gold, 135⅝@135¾. Silver, 129½@131.

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	135⅝	11·01 A. M.	135⅝
10·17 "	135⅝	11·10 "	135⅝
10·25 "	135⅝	12·03 P. M.	135⅝
10·45 "	135⅝	12·05 "	135¾
10·46 "	135½	12·09 "	135⅝
10·52 "	135⅝	12·20 "	135⅝
11·00 "	135⅝	12·25 "	135⅝

THE WAY TRAFFIC OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is already greater than the present supply of rolling stock will accommodate, and increases as fast as the track is extended. The net earnings, over and above expenses, for the current year will be *more than a million in gold*, and the through line will be opened next summer. At this time the SIX PER CENT. (GOLD) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS can be had at 103 and accrued interest, in currency. For sale by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Third street.

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R.........	127⅝	Pitts.F.W.and Chi.	114⅝
N.Y. and E. R.........	47⅝	Tol. & Wabash R...	63⅜
Ph. and Rea. R.........	98⅛	Mil. and St. P. com	102⅜
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87⅝	Adams Express Co.	50
Cle. and Pitt. R.........	88⅛	Wells, Fargo.........	30
Chi. and N. W. com.	80⅜	U. S. Express.........	47⅜
Chi. and N.W. pref...	91⅜	Tennessee 6s.........	69⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.........	106⅜	Gold.........	135⅝

Market strong.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Oct. 22.—The demand for Quercitron bark has fallen off and No. 1 is now offered at $46 per ton.

The receipts of Cloverseed are small, but there is very little demand. Small sales at $7@7·25. Timothy is nominal at $3@3·15 per bushel. Flaxseed has declined and cannot be quoted over $2·65.

The movements in sugar and molasses are unimportant. Small sales of Rio coffee at 13½@17½c. gold, and Laguayra at 15½c. gold.

The Flour market continues heavy. Prices are drooping. There is no shipping demand, and only a few hundred barrels were disposed of at $8@8·75 ℔ barrel for winter white wheat extra family; $9@10·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; $11@13 for fancy lots; $7·50@8 for extras; and $6·50@7 for superfine. Rye Flour sells at $8@8·50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The Wheat Market is inactive, and prices hardly maintained. Sales of 2000 bushels red at $2@2·21, and some amber at $2·22. Rye is in fair request at $1·65. Corn is unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels at $1·27@1·28 for mixed Western, and $1·29@1·30 for yellow. Oats are steady at 74@75c.

Whisky is dull. Small sales at $1·25@1·30, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............OCTOBER 22.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............52|11 A. M..............55|2 P. M..............54

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Schr David Faust, Lord, Portland, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr C. W. May, May, Boston, Lehigh Coal Co.
Schr Reading RR, No. 35, Weeks, New Haven, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Maria Jane, Jones, Richmond, Geo. S. Repplier.
Schr M. H. Stockham, Cordery, Boston, do.
Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, Providence, John R. White & Son.
Schr Edwin Wattson, Pharo, Richmond, R. Jones & Co.
Schr Baltimore, Dix, Roxbury, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Reading RR No. 24, Burk, Norwalk, Wannemacher, Maxfield & Co.
Schr White Swan, Howe, Georgetown, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr John M. Broomall, Douglass, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr William, Hodgdon, Cohasset, H. W. Fuller & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Schr Sabino, Currier, 10 days from Jacksonville, with lumber.
Schr Sarah Fisher, Moore, from White's Point.
Schr Reading RR, No. 35, Weeks, from Hartford.
Schr Maria Jane, Jones, from New York.
Schr Edwin Wattson, Pharo, from New York.
Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, from Providence.
Schr M. H. Stockham, Cordery, from Boston.
Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam from Boston.
Schr William, Hodgdon, from Scituate, Mass.
Schr Althea, Smith, from Salem.
Schr John M. Broomall, Douglass, from Salem.
Schr Reading RR, No. 24, Burk, Sag Harbor.
Steamtug America, Virden, 7 hours from Delaware Breakwater, having towed to sea at 2 P. M. 20th inst., ship Tonawanda, hence for Mobile. Outside the Capes, at 9 A. M. yesterday, spoke brig Herald, from Sagua for Philadelphia; below Reedy Island, passed barque Kate, from Rio Janeiro; a British barque, unknown; and brig Romaine, from Providence.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Dirigo, Morrison, hence for Rotterdam, put into Cowes 9th inst., with loss of sails, spars, and other damages.
Port. brig Marianna 4th, Goncalves, for Philadelphia, sailed from Lisbon 23d ult.
Schrs M. G. Haskell, Haskell; A. Tirrell, Higgins; Fanny Keating, Daniels; and Caroline Grant, Greenlaw, hence, at Boston 20th inst.
Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 20th inst.
Schr Mary and Frances, Boyle, hence, at Richmond 20th inst.
Schr S. R. Clements, Bennett, hence, at Newport 17th inst.
Schrs Breese, and A. J., for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 20th inst.
Schrs L. Blew, Buckalew; E. Stanickson, Winsmore; C. S. Edwards, Gandy; Elwood Doron, Weeks; Addie Fuller, Henderson; Ella Matthews, Matthews; R. Peterson, English; E. M. Fox, Case; and R. B. Graham, Smith, hence, at Boston 20th inst.
Schr Marcus Hunter, Orr, hence, at Portland 19th instant.
Schrs W. H. Hilles, Burgess; Argus Eye, Mayhew; Anna Barton, Frink; J. H. Bartlett, Wiggin; Neptune's Bride, Chase; and D. S. Siner, Huntley, hence, at Salem 19th inst.
Schrs May Munroe, Hall, and Umpire, Hopkins, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 19th inst.
Schr Katie S. Hoyt, Parker, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 20th inst.
Schr Ton Kon Hi, Thompson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 20th inst.
Schr White Squall, Welford, hence, at Washington, D. C., 20th inst.
Schr Henrietta, hence, at Norwich 19th inst.
Steamtug S. Flanagan, Boyce, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Newport 17th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Democratic Jonah.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We must first tell of the Bible Jonah, Jonah the Prophet. The word of the Lord came to this Jonah to go down to the wicked city of Nineveh, "and cry against it, for their wickedness is come up before me." But Jonah ran away and went down to Joppa, paid his fare, and took passage on a ship bound for Tarshish. "But the Lord sent out a great wind into the sea, and there was a mighty tempest," and the mariners were frightened and began to pray each man to his god, and they lightened the ship by throwing the cargo overboard. But they found Jonah "down into the sides of the ship, and he lay and was fast asleep." They roused him up and cast lots, and the lot fell upon Jonah. Then they cross-examined him, when he confessed to them that he was a carpet-bagger and a scalawag. "And he said unto them, take me up and cast me forth into the sea; so shall the sea be calm unto you, for I know that for my sake this great tempest is upon you." But those were humane mariners, and not of the order of the Ku-Klux Klan. So they worked hard to save their vessel without sacrificing Jonah; but all to no purpose. Then says the inspired narrative:—

> "14. Wherefore they cried unto the Lord, We beseech Thee, O Lord, we beseech Thee, let us not perish for this man's life, and lay not upon us innocent blood: for Thou, O Lord, hast done as it pleased Thee.
>
> "15. So they took up Jonah and cast him forth into the sea, and the sea ceased from her raging.
>
> "16. Then the men feared the Lord exceedingly, and offered a sacrifice unto the Lord, and made vows.
>
> "(In other words, they adopted a new platform.)
>
> "17. Now the Lord had prepared a great fish to swallow up Jonah. And Jonah was in the belly of the fish three days and three nights."

How Jonah prayed unto the Lord "out of the fish's belly," how he was "vomited out on the dry land," how he went to Nineveh and preached according to his instructions, how the Ninevites repented and put on sackcloth and ashes and were saved, and how Jonah became "very angry" that the city was not destroyed, and how he was brought to a better frame of mind by the lesson of the gourd vine, we need not here repeat. Our text is the fifteenth verse of the first chapter of the Book of Jonah:—

> "So they took up Jonah and cast him forth into the sea, and the sea ceased from her raging."

Now the Democratic ship, bound for Tarshish or Salt River, is in the midst of a mighty tempest, but the mariners, instead of praying to their gods, are cursing and swearing at each other and the captain and mate, Seymour and Blair, demanding, first, that both shall be thrown overboard. The captain is ready to decline once more, but the mate "don't see it." He is willing to do anything for the cause, but his instructions must come from the Democratic party. Whereupon a certain clique of Egyptians and Bohemians in New York, having cast lots, say the lot has fallen upon the captain's mate, and they call out the mate by name, and denounce him as the Jonah of the ship, and they insist upon his being cast forth into the sea, no matter whether a great fish has or has not been prepared to swallow him up. These mariners, after their fashion, have worked hard to save the vessel; but she has been striking among the rocks, she has sprung a leak, and they know that for Blair's sake this tempest is upon them. Seymour is all right. Blair is the false prophet and the guilty fugitive from justice, and overboard he must go.

Now, the manner whereby this man Blair was coupled with Seymour was this: The "bloated bondholders" of Gotham and the East, having, by their cunning devices in the Tammany council chamber, made Seymour captain, on a new platform declaring certain acts of Congress "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void," certain men of the West and the South said, as ye have so declared we name the valiant soldier, Blair, as second in command, inasmuch as in your platform ye have adopted his Brodhead letter. And all the men assembled in Tammany under the idol of the big Indian said Amen. And then, rejoicing in their work, with a mighty yell, like that of a Southern army, the Convention adjourned. The Egyptians and Bohemians, followers of the Manhattan Club, however, would make the honest Blair the scapegoat or Jonah of the Tammany Convention. They call upon Belmont and his associate high priests of the temple to do this thing if Blair will not take the hint and leave. But will Blair, as a scapegoat or a Jonah, carry off that revolutionary edict from the new Tammany book of Democracy? No; but as that was the work of Wade Hampton he may withdraw it. Let it be so, and what then? Then Hampton and his posse will retire in disgust; then, while all the North go for Grant, all the South will go the same way, and the Democratic ship, as well as Jonah, this time will be cast upon the dry land.

A Vigorous Fight.

From the Boston Post.

What encouragement the too exultant radical press may have derived from the faltering tone of a single Democratic paper, it reluctantly finds itself obliged to surrender before the same could be made of any effect. The mere suggestion of a change of front has been scouted by the Democracy of the country in a spirit that betrays anything but demoralization or even doubt. The people's cause in their cause, and it will finally triumph. The three great central States which have just tried their strength are by no means radical States. Their intelligent population are not ready yet to repudiate republican government in favor of a military dynasty for one-half of the country and the tyranny of a directory for the other half. The issues are more clearly comprehended by them than ever before. They are leaving the party that has wickedly betrayed every trust, and flocking to the Democratic standard of the Union and the Constitution. Pennsylvania can, with effort, be wholly redeemed in November. Indiana is all ready to give her verdict for the cause upheld by the Democracy. And Ohio offers no encouragement for her sister States, to the right and left of her, to confide any longer in the broken pledges and empty professions of the party in power.

This fight for the complete restoration of constitutional principles must go on till it is ended in their triumph. There can be no such thing as compromise between those who would conserve and those who would destroy the very groundwork of free government. The incentives to combined exertion for the salvation of such a government have by recent events been multipled fourfold. The victory we would snatch from this temporary defeat is not for party, but for the country and its free institutions. While Southern men are responding in such sincerity to John Quincy Adams as the leaders of public opinion are in South Carolina, shall we relax a single effort to re-establish that equal Union under the Constitution, which, as it is their heart's desire, so it is the only permanent basis of peace? Should we be doing what we can for the cause to which we have solemnly devoted all our endeavor, if, just when the cry for restoration is heard loudest from the South, we suffered our hands to fall at our sides, and yielded the ground already gained by a timid faltering over the chances of success?

There is but one way to succeed, when a good and great cause is committed to our charge; having undertaken to defend it, we must defend it to the last. If the line of battle for an instant breaks in any part, close it up and push on. Radicalism will not hesitate to give way when it finds it has got to face the people in serried ranks and solid columns. But it is the face that must be kept continually to the foe. The Democratic candidates are true exponents of constitutional liberty and faithful representatives of that genuine freedom which is restrained by law alone. Let us work with all our combined might for them until the 3d of November, feeling that in their triumph the American people will again vindicate their rights, their liberties, and their high name.

"The Gentleman's Candidate."

From the N. Y. World.

Just as the *Tribune* declares itself to be a "gentleman's newspaper," Mr. Richard H. Dana, Jr., who is running, or, to speak more exactly, who is "marking time" against General Butler in the Essex district of Massachusetts, declares himself to be a "gentleman's candidate." Mr. Dana informs the public that he is a gentleman "by lineage, by education, and by position," and he evidently thinks this a good reason why the "Essex district," which the *Tribune* pronounces "the most pure-blooded district in America," should send him to Congress. Now, we may frankly admit that, if the Essex people really are particular about having a gentleman for their representative, they must have small pleasure in being represented by General Butler, whose solitary merit in that respect is that, so far as we know, he has never yet pretended to be a gentleman. But are the pretensions which Mr. Dana does make any better founded than the pretensions which General Butler might make? A man, the copy-book tells us, is known by the company he keeps. What sort of company does this model "gentleman" of the most "pure-blooded district" appear in? At a public meeting in Boston, held the other night, and held in Faneuil Hall, Mr. Dana presented himself to the public in company with Major-General Judson Kilpatrick. Simply to associate with a person like Major-General Judson Kilpatrick can hardly be a very agreeable thing for a "model gentleman." But our "model gentleman" was not content with associating with Major-General Judson Kilpatrick. He listened to that person approvingly while he maundered through a speech low and scurrilous even beyond the average of his speeches, and never manifested so much as a sign of disapproval when his "colleague," after tipsily affirming that "the Republicans would rewrite and doctor up the Constitution just so often as circumstances should render it necessary," went on, the reporter tells us, to indulge

> in an anecdote about McClellan and the late President, which was to the effect that during the Peninsular campaign one of McClellan's scouting parties captured two hundred new milch cows from some Rebels. Little Mac looked over the Constitution, but found nothing applying to new milch cows. He then telegraphed to the President to know what to do. Before he got a reply an orderly told the General if the cows were not milked they would spoil. He then looked over the Constitution, but finding nothing in it about milking new milch cows he again telegraphed to Mr. Lincoln for instructions, to which he replied as follows:—
>
> To George B. McClellan, Commander of the Army of the Potomac:—
>
> As you seem to be the biggest calf in the army, I suggest that you suck them dry.
>
> A. LINCOLN.

"This story," adds the ingenious reporter, "of course, produced a laugh!" Did it, of course, "produce a laugh" from Mr. Richard H. Dana, Jr.? If Mr. Dana, dining with an acquaintance, should see a vessel of dishonor set upon the table in the place of the soup-tureen, he would probably form pretty much the same notion of his host's breeding and decency which impartial people now must form of his own breeding and decency when they find him thus commending "Major-General Judson Kilpatrick" to the admiration and the confidence of the "most pure-blooded district in America."

The South and the Election.

From the N. Y. Times.

Democratic calculators of the Delmar and Walker school are trying to screw up their courage by all sorts of artifices. They turn out table after table, designed to prove how surely, and with what ease, the Democracy will yet win the battle. These estimates all include a majority of the reconstructed States, and also the three States which, being unreconstructed, will under the law be excluded from the Electoral College. The New Orleans *Crescent* appropriates the entire ten, with the remark that

> "The scene of the conflict is transferred to the South. The South is the forlorn hope of the Democratic party and of constitutional liberty. We say this with a clear sense of the importance of the statement; and we earnestly implore our people to ponder upon it and to act upon it. The situation is full of peril, but it is not desperate. The country and the Government may yet be rescued from the grasp of radicalism, if only the people of the South awaken to a full sense of the responsibility which is now imposed on them, and the Democratic party be willing to stand by its doctrines and the solemn enunciations of its Convention."

What are the doctrines to which, in the opinion of the *Crescent*, the Democratic party is pledged? That journal thus explains:—

> "We ventured the statement yesterday that the election—as to the votes of the States—might depend on the three States of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas. Our suggestion is now amply justified. Of course the votes of these States will be rejected by Congress, but it is our duty, and the duty of the people of the South, to see that our Democratic allies of the North receive all the aid that we can give them. If they are willing to accept these votes and to stand by them to the end, we must put them into their hands. Every consideration of honor, of gratitude, and of safety demands this from us."

The same view is urged by the Democratic press generally, North and South. They unitedly insist that notwithstanding the legislation of last session, and the fact that States which are excluded from Congressional representation can have no lot in the election of a President, Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas shall hold an election. They agree, too, in saying that the Democratic party ought to, and will, insist upon the counting of the votes of these unreconstructed States; and the President is relied upon to support the demand. The votes in question will not be counted in any circumstances. In reason and justice they ought not to be, and in law they cannot be. But the Democrats propose to make the demand the pretext for disturbance, if the votes of the other States be not decisive without them.

This is one feature of the Democratic plan for creating trouble in the event of Grant's election. In pursuance of this purpose, they are organizing for elections, on the old slavery basis, in Virginia and Texas. Papers from the latter State inform us that a full ticket of electors has been nominated, and that the whole machinery can be put in operation at short notice. We trust that the military commanders, respectively, will prevent the contemplated proceeding. The law makes it their duty to preserve the peace, and to prevent whatever seems likely to disturb it. The attempt to hold an election in States having no recognized government, and under provisions framed and administered by Rebels, would most assuredly imperil order to an extent which should be guarded against in time by those whom the law has invested with ample power.

As to the ability of the Democracy to carry the reconstructed States, it seems to us that in five of the seven there can be no chance for that party, unless it apply on an extended scale the murderous agencies which are already actively at work in Louisiana and Arkansas. They may hinder negroes from voting by killing or maiming them. Or they may reënact the frauds which served their friends so well in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. Except by the free use of one or the other of these agencies, their prospect of carrying more than a single Southern State is dim indeed.

We hope to see the election decided irrespective of the Southern vote. And according to present appearances it will be.

A Democratic Mole-hill.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

No petty mountain, but the *World* has been in labor for now six entire days—as long a time as went to the making of a world as important even as this—and at last the rediculous mouse is born. For its dimensions, and aspect, and features, see the card signed August Belmonte.

We learn from it that Seymour is a great statesman, but we regret to say that we do not learn from it that Blair is a great statesman, or that he is a great soldier, or, indeed, that there is a man by the name of Blair. We learn also that one victory will be enough for the Democracy, which, considering the paucity of their supply in that line, strikes us as a happy adaptation of their desires to their means. They are evidently in the condition to which the economist brought his horse—they are ready to live on one oat a day and be thankful for that. But if that oat should fail them, ——?

They take great pains to inform us that they mean peace—in fact, peace is the burden of their song. We beg to inform them that they are in error; and that the extorted explanation of a mere executive committee of a party in the eleventh hour of the battle and on the verge of the manifest defeat is not an authoritative exposition of that party's purpose. Francis P. Blair, Jr., is their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. They have not dared to revolt against him, and they cannot pretend to be in favor of Blair but opposed to his enforcement. Mr. Blair's voice is not for peace. The National Convention's voice was not for peace. The one said the reconstruction legislation was unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void, and the other said it must be trampled into the dust, and now, in fresh and elaborate letters, defends his declaration. That is the position of the Democratic party, resolved upon in National Convention, and carefully written down in the platform. That is the opinion of the candidate selected by that Convention to place upon that platform. No Executive Committee can deny the one or ignore the other; the business of such a Committee is to execute orders, not to undo the work of the body that created it.

Mr. August Belmont has discharged his last gun, and is already fleeing from the field. From the safe retreats beyond the Atlantic he can the more pleasantly contemplate the rout. Meantime Republicans will press hard the fight. Their antagonists are in utter and hopeless confusion, revolting against their leaders, but not daring to depose them—shirking their platform, but not daring to cancel it—shuffling when they should be fighting—trying to persuade the public, as the best they can say, that their deliberate utterances heretofore have been meaningless. While they wrangle, let us seize the hour of victory. *Push things!*

Change of Candidates.

From the Washington National Intelligencer.

A week has elapsed since the result of the election in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana was known—a result upon which was staked the Presidential contest. The success of the radical party in the three States was followed by a suggestion of the New York *World* for a change of candidates. In this demand the *Intelligencer* and a very large portion of the Democratic press acquiesced. Since then nothing authoritative has been heard from those who assumed the conduct of the campaign, although numerous despatches have been addressed to the members of the committee at New York and to Governor Seymour. If the contest is to be continued, some conclusive action, which will be recognized by the Democratic and conservative voters throughout the country, should at once be forthcoming in such form as will give it full authority. We call attention to the article in Monday's *World*, and fully endorse it, with the exception of that part referring to General Blair, whose manly speech at St. Louis excites general admiration. The paragraph alluded to will bear the construction that the *World* calls for the withdrawal of General Blair from the ticket. In this we do not agree. The change, if made, must be thorough, and the demand for that change is so general as to require the immediate attention of those who have authority to speak to the Democratic and conservative voters of the country.

Two weeks yet remain for action. Something decisive should be done, and at once. Not in the form of individual opinion, but in order to give force to whatever may be determined upon, the National Democratic Committee should be convened, and their voice heard in this crisis. It is folly to deny the fact that a very general desire exists for the proposed change, but whatever is to be done must be immediate.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16t

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 236 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley

EDUCATIONAL.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $ 00.
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers' No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 fbmtf South Amboy, N. J.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE street, will reopen (D. V.) September 15, 1868. 8 24 2m

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. CORNER TENTH AND WALNUT STS. —A few vacancies for beginners and advanced pupils may be secured this and next week. 10 20 tuthst*

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 9 28 2m*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
BUTTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 12p

WEDDING RINGS.
We have for a long time made a specialty of
Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,
And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS.
Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29½

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished
SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,
with first-class Board.
Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
Reference required. 911

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
OFFICE OF U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,
Cor. HOUSTON & GREENE Sts. (entrance on Greene),
NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24, 1868. (P. O. Box 1811.)

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, October 24, 1868, at 12 M., for the purchasing of condemned cannon, shot, shell, scrap, wrought and cast iron, brass, and other ordnance stores, located at the following points on the Atlantic coast, to wit:—Fort Hamilton and Redoubt Forts Wadsworth, Lafayette, Columbus, and Schuyler, and Castle Williams, in New York Harbor; Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Conn.; Fort Adams and Walcott, Newport Harbor, R. I.; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.; Fort Knox, Bucksport, and Forts Preble and Scammel, Portland Harbor, Me.; Forts Pickens and Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, Fla.; Mobile; and Forts Gaines and Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Ala.

This sale contemplates the disposition of 79 cannon in New York Harbor, estimated as weighing 437,033 pounds; 28 cannon in Portland Harbor, estimated as weighing 108,500 pounds; 42 cannon in Newport Harbor, estimated as weighing 269,500 pounds; 19 cannon in New London Harbor, estimated a weighing 96,645 pounds; 119 cannon in Pensacola Harbor, estimated as weighing 811,687 pounds; 20 cannon in Mobile Harbor, estimated as weighing 169,400 pounds; 20 cannon in Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., estimated as weighing 109,964 pounds.

Also smaller lots at Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., and Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

The condemned shot and shell, amounting in the aggregate to 1,196,454 pounds, are in quantity at each of the above-mentioned forts; also, scrap wrought iron amounting in the aggregate to 468,381 pounds. Full and complete catalogues of the property offered can be had on application to this office, the Ordnance Office at Washington, and to the commanding officer of the different forts. Terms cash: ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance; all other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid, it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Bidders will state explicitly the fort or forts where they will accept stores, and the number and kinds they propose to purchase.

Deliveries will only be made at the forts.

Proposals will be addressed to Brevet-Colonel S. Crispin, Major of Ordnance, U. S. A., indorsed "Proposals for purchasing condemned ordnance and ordnance stores."
S. CRISPIN,
Brevet-Colonel, U. S. A.
9 24 4w Major of Ordnance.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."
A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
3 15½ FREE GALLERY.

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'
RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTING ROOMS
N. E. CORNER OF
FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS,

JOHN CRUMP.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND
No. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
22

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.
218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,
JOS. TILLINGHAST
TILLINGHAST & HILT, INSURANCE AGENTS, 409 WALNUT ST. PHILADA.
DAVID B. HILT
No. 409 WALNUT St.
AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR
Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL
Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
6 9½ PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10 40s	$201,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	53,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
50,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
5,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00

$1,101,400 par. Market value, $1,102,802 50
Cost, $1,0[illegible]9,679·20.

Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurance made		219,135·67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company		43,334·26
Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5076·00; estimated value		3,017·00
Cash in Bank	$103,017 10	
Cash in Drawer	298 52	
		103,315 62
		$1,507,60[illegible]

DIRECTORS
Thomas C. Hand, James C. Hand,
John C. Davis, Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder, James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal, William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding, Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig, James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington, Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose, John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke, Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper, George W. Bernardou,
William G. Boulton, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
Edward Lafourcade, J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel, A. B. Berger, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones, Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown, Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor, Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White, T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh, Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood, John P. White,
S. Morris Wain, Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25½

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
● The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 12 2

WINES, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,598·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·40

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,693·22
INCOME FOR 1868, $350,000·00.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, George Fales,
Tobias Wagner, Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant, Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards, Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea, William S. Grant.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 3 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony, Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis, Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant, A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming, Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 23½

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30½

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PROPOSALS.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL,
PHILADELPHIA, PA. October 19, 1868.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., October 26, 1868, at this office, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with Fresh Beef, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow; the Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and to continue in force Six Months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st day of November, 1868. Upon acceptance of the offer security and bond in the sum of Six Hundred Dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.
Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."
JOHN E. GREER,
10 20 5t Second Lieutenant Ord., A. C. S.

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
No. 718 CHESNUT Street,
manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 3 13

MEDICAL.

CENTURY PLANT,
MESCAL TONIC AND DIURETIC.
An eminent writer says of it:—"And really a patient owes some thanks to a doctor who restores him with Nectar, smooth and fragrant, instead of rasping his throat and flaying his whole interior with the bitters sucked by sour-tempered roots from vixenish soils."
$1·50 a bottle; six for $7 50.
GORGAS & KOLLOCK,
10 2½ No. 929 CHESNUT Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Mr. King, counsel for Olmstead, the defaulting disbursing clerk in the Post-office Department, had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury to-day to arrange for the release of his client on bail. The Secretary has fixed the amount of bail at a low figure, making it but a fraction of the sum for which he is a defaulter, and it is expected that his friends will obtain this amount and procure his release to-day. An examination has been waived hitherto to give an opportunity to get bail, and because Olmstead is in a condition of nervous excitement bordering on insanity. It is expected that the plea of insanity will be set up by his counsel when the case comes up for trial.

Military Orders for Texas.

Brevet Major General Reynolds, commanding the Fifth Military District, has issued an order directing an election to be held in the counties of Falls, Bell and McLennan, Texas, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of November next, for one delegate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. E. Oakes, and to represent said counties in the Constitutional Convention called under act of March 23, 1867.

Appointments.

George H. Benners, Twentieth Pennsylvania District. Gaugers—Benjamin F. Campbell and Ira D. Sankey, Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District, and Joseph Allen, First Pennsylvania District.

Naval Orders.

Paymaster C. P. Wallack has been ordered to the receiving ship Vandalia. Passed Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Wuns ordered to duty at New Orleans. Paymaster B. J. Cahoone is detached from the Vandalia and ordered to settle accounts. Paymaster F. H. Horwan is detached from New Orleans upon his own application.

Army Orders.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Barton Randall, surgeon, being over 62 years of age, has been, by direction of the President, relieved from active service.

St. Thomas.

The United States Consul at St. Thomas notifies the Department of State that, in consequence of the cattle disease in several parts of the United States of North America, this government has strictly prohibited the importation of horned cattle, or any raw portion of such animals, whether dried or pickled, until further notice.

Proposed Discharge of Clerks.

Lists are now being prepared at the Register's office of the Treasury Department of the female clerks employed in that branch of the service with a view of making considerable reduction of the force at the end of the present month. There is now so little work for portions of them whose duty consists in counting and sorting coupons, that numbers have been furloughed. It is thought that at least 75 will be dismissed on the 1st of November.JB

Seymour and Blair.

Special Dispatch to the New York Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Democratic muddle, involving the question whether Seymour and Blair shall withdraw from the contest, grows more interesting. The official announcement from the White House to-day—that the National Executive Committee will issue an address recommending that the electors already nominated be voted for without reference to Seymour and Blair, or without instructions to cast the electoral vote for any political candidate—has set the political cauldron boiling again. Leading Democrats here openly assert that if the Executive Committee issue such an address, they will withdraw from the canvass altogether, or give their support to Grant.

Southern Democratic papers received to-day virtually give up the contest.

The Richmond Dispatch of yesterday says, in regard to the proposition to change the candidates, that it has already done all the harm it can do, and has, by one fell blow, destroyed all the Democrats' prospects of success.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—A mass meeting of War Democrats who favor the election of Gen. Grant was held at Cooper Institute this evening. Hon. Francis B. Cutting presided. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and speeches made by ex-Judges Edwards and Pierrepont and James L. Belfort, of Indiana.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The dedication of the monument to General Sedgwick took place at West Point this afternoon. The ceremonies were elaborate and imposing, and were carried out according to the programme previously announced, consisting of a procession, an oration by George W. Curtis and military salutes. Many friends and military comrades of the deceased were present.

The memorial, in accordance with a resolution of Congress, consists of a monument, on which is placed a statue in bronze of the dead hero of the Wilderness, obtained by melting three large cannons captured by the Sixth Corps in battle, and subsequently cast upon the models of a design furnished by Fount Thompson, of this city, at the foundry of Robert Wood & Co., Ridge avenue, Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Judge Cardozo to-day granted a motion for a reduction of the bail of Putnam W. Brown, charged with complicity in the robbery of the Merchants' Union Express of $50,000.

Benjamin B. Rosenberg was to-day arraigned before the United States Commissioner, charged with having been engaged in making forged naturalization papers. Deputy District Attorney Allen stated that Rosenberg had been engaged in this business for several days at No. 6 Centre street, and had sold hundreds and thousands of them, the papers being fully made out, having the seal of the competent court attached to them, a blank space being left for the insertion of any name desired, and great quantities of them have been sent up river and into the interior of the State. These certificates were sold at one dollar a head. An examination was fixed for to-morrow at two o'clock in the afternoon, and the defendant held in $10,000 bail.

There is no truth in the Washington rumor that the steamer Ville de Paris, with the Russian Minister on board, is lost. The steamship Tripoli, bound west, passed the Ville de Paris, bound east, at a date later than that of the pretended disaster.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—At a meeting of the corporation of the Isthmus Canal Company, held on Tuesday evening at the residence of Peter Cooper, a company was organized by the election of Peter Cooper as President, and Frederick A. Conkling as Secretary. Hon. William H. Seward and Attorney General Evarts were present and took an active part in the proceedings.

The feasibility of the plan of the proposed canal was thoroughly discussed. The highest estimate of the cost was a hundred millions of dollars.

The following commissioners were appointed to obtain subscriptions for the stock of the company: William T. Coleman, Marshall O. Roberts, Cornelius K. Garrison, William B. Duncas, and Richard Schell.

Charts prepared by F. N. Kelly were exhibited. Mr. Seward made a speech in warm support of the scheme, saying that President Johnson favored it, and the government had taken active steps to promote the success of the undertaking.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The Convention to-day elected Dr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, Missionary Bishop for Oregon and Washington territory. The other business was of no public interest.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—In the afternoon session the motion made on Tuesday to reconsider the action of the House upon the canon relative to Missionary Bishops came up and was rejected.

B. J. Barbour, of Virginia, from the Committee on Clerical Support, reported resolutions requesting the House of Bishops to present prominently, in a pastoral letter, the sufferings and wants of the clergy, and recommending on the part of this House a collection annually in each parish for the purpose.

After Several speeches on the subject, it was referred back for further practical suggestion, and two clerical members added to the committee.

Rev. Dr. Mulcahy, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on the Provincial System and Federate Councils, made an elaborate report, and submitted for adoption a draft of the canon for the establishment of a system of federate councils and provincial synods.

On motion the report was tabled. Messages were received from the House of Bishops, concurring in the selection of Baltimore for the next Convention, and non-concurring in the proposed amendments to article 50 of the constitution, and asking for a committee of conference. Adjourned.

UTICA, Oct. 21.—Governor Seymour left at eleven o'clock to-day, and will stop at Rochester to-night.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 21.—Governor Seymour, on his way west, stopped here for dinner, and made a short speech to a large crowd at the Syracuse House. He thanked his friends for their attention, and expressed the fervent hope that, however the conflict may end, the result shall be such as to preserve our Union and elevate and restore the honor of the government, so that it shall prove to be a blessing to all the citizens of the land.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 21.—Governor Seymour arrived here this afternoon and was received by a large gathering of citizens. He was accompanied by Hon. Francis Kernan of Utica, and was escorted to the Rink by a large cavalcade and torchlight procession. Hon. A. L. Fish, Mayor of the city, presided. Governor Seymour addressed the meeting for half an hour. He was followed by Mr. Kernan. A fine display of fireworks was made near the hotel after the meeting. Governor Seymour goes to Buffalo at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Seymour adverted to the charges of disloyalty made against him, and claimed that they were unjust. He complained of Republican administration, and denied that the Democratic party would resort to forcible means for the accomplishment of its ends.

WATERTOWN, Oct. 21.—An extensive fraud is being perpetrated throughout the country, and especially in the west, by negotiating forged drafts purporting to be drawn on the banking-house of Howard & Baker, Watertown, New York, and signed E. E. Helmer, Cashier. The drafts are neatly engraved and executed. These drafts to the amount of several thousand dollars have been sent here for collection. There has never been any such banking-house in this village.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—A heavy shock of earthquake occurred at ten minutes of eight o'clock this morning, east and west. Several buildings were thrown down, and a considerable number badly damaged, on Pine, Battery and Sansom streets. Near California street the ground sunk, throwing buildings out of line. At the present writing, 9 A. M., no estimate of the damage can be made, though it is considered comparatively small. Several severe shocks have followed at intervals, creating general alarm among the people. The shock was felt with great severity at San Jose, where a number of buildings were considerably injured.

SECOND DISPATCH.

A survey of the city shows that the principal damage by the earthquake was confined to the lower portion of the city, below Montgomery street, and among old buildings on made ground. Numerous houses in that portion of the city have been abandoned, and have been pulled down. The custom-house, a brick building, on pile ground, which was badly shattered by the earthquake in October, 1865, is considered unsafe, and the officials have removed to the revenue buildings. Business in the lower part of the city is suspended, and the streets are thronged with people. Great excitement prevails. The parapet walls and chimneys of a number of buildings were thrown down, resulting in some loss of life. The damage will not exceed $1,000,000.

This evening the streets are crowded with excited multitudes discussing the particulars of the disastrous earthquake. Twelve shocks were felt during the day. The general direction was northerly and southerly, though some descriptions give it a rotary motion. The greatest damage extends in a belt several hundred feet wide, running about northwest and southeast, commencing near the custom-house and ending at Folsom street wharf, injuring and demolishing some twelve buildings in its course. At the corner of Market and First streets the ground opened several inches wide and forty or fifty feet long. At other places the ground opened and water was forced above the surface.

The City Hall may be considered an entire wreck. The courts are all adjourned, and prisoners have been taken from the station house to the county jail. All the patients in the United States Marine Hospital have been removed, and the building was declared unsafe. The chimney of the United States mint is so badly damaged that the establishment is closed for repairs. The type foundry suffered greatly, and the Lincoln schoolhouse is badly damaged and the statue in front of the building quite ruined. The post-office delivery is temporarily suspended. The San Francisco Gas Works suffered severely, the tall chimney falling through the roof.

At Oakland the shock was severe, throwing down chimneys and greatly damaging numerous buildings. The ground opened at several places, and a strong sulphurous smell was noticed immediately after the shock. The courthouse at San Leandro was demolished and one life lost. From various portions of the country in the vicinity of San Francisco bay the shocks are reported severe and considerable damage sustained. In many places the earth opened and water gushed forth.

The roof of the Mission woolen mills is considerably damaged. The large chimney of the sugar refinery on Eighth street is badly cracked. The gable end on the girls' side of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum has fallen, crushing through the ceilings. Many chimneys in the southern part of the city were thrown down, but no one was seriously injured by them. Only four lives have been reported lost, although numbers were injured by the falling debris. The water in the bay was perfectly smooth at the time of the shock, and no possible disturbance took place. The shock was felt aboard the shipping in the harbor as if the vessels had struck upon a rock.

The shocks were felt at Sacramento and Stockton. The Mare Island Navy-yard experienced two heavy shocks. Several buildings were thrown down and several considerably shaken, but no serious injury occurred. In Redwood city the large brick court-house is little better than a wreck, and all the county officers have moved out. At Marysville a light shock was felt, and at Grass Valley the shock was severe.

At Sonora the shocks were light, but they continued nearly all day. All business except that of a retail kind is suspended. The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting to-day, and resolved to telegraph to the Chambers of Commerce in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, London, Paris and Hamburg an account of the disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21, 7 P. M.—Another shock has just been felt.

From New Jersey.

NEWARK, Oct. 21.—The Synod of the New York and New Jersey New School met in the First Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance. Rev. Burtis Magee, Moderator of last year, presided, and Revs. Dr. Cox and Cuyler, of New York, participated in the services. The Synod organized, and Rev. Dr. Newell, of New York, was chosen Moderator.

In the New School Synod to-day the usual committees were appointed. The subject of home missions was discussed, referring especially to the freedmen in the south, and in western districts opened by the Pacific Railroad.

The Synod of New Jersey, Old School, met in the Third Presbyterian Church. A sermon was preached by Rev. C. C. Cross, of Smithfield, Pa., and Rev. Dr. Reed, of Camden, was chosen Moderator. In the evening both Synods held a union prayer meeting in the Third Presbyterian Church. Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. Hammell, of New Brunswick; Cuyler, of New York; Wheeler, of Poughkeepsie, and Rev. George S. Mott. Dr. Cuyler warmly advocated the healing of past divisions, and portrayed the advantages of reunion.

In the Old School Synod Dr. McIlvaine, of Princeton, offered a resolution, that, in the opinion of this Synod, the agreement existing between the two branches of the Church is such as to warrant their reunion without any unnecessary delay, which was adopted without debate. The Board of Domestic Missions reported unusual embarrassment for want of funds. Rahway was selected as the place of the next meeting. Both Synods accepted invitations to attend the inauguration of Dr. McCosh as President of Princeton College next Tuesday.

PRINCETON, Oct. 21.—Rev. Dr. McCosh, late of Belfast, Ireland, has arrived at this place, and received a hearty welcome. He will be inaugurated as President of the College on Tuesday next, with impressive ceremonies. In addition to the exercises in the church, the students propose to illuminate the College buildings and grounds in the evening.

HOBOKEN, Oct. 21.—Through trains on the Morris and Essex Railroad are all delayed to-day by an accident, the nature and extent of which is as yet unknown here. It is said to have occurred at Stanhope. Two men were killed.

From South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 21.—The Daily News of this morning publishes a letter from Wade Hampton, in reply to a Wisconsin lawyer, who requests him to define his position on the issues, results and consequences of the war. Hampton says the main issues of the war were secession and slavery; that he considers these questions settled, and accepts this as the result accomplished by the war. He was in favor of conferring equal civil rights upon the negro, and has advocated giving to him partial suffrage as soon as it could be done by the Democratic party. He denies that he indicted the plank of the platform generally imputed to him, and denies that the Democratic party will resort to violent means to overturn reconstruction.

From Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Samuel M. Andrews, charged with the murder of Cornelius Holmes, was arraigned yesterday before the Supreme Judicial Court, at Plymouth, and pleaded not guilty. Counsel was assigned him by the Court. The trial will probably take place in the December term. Andrews looks pale, but self-possessed.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—In the gale on Saturday six men who were fishing in dories belonging to fishing vessels in the harbor were drowned, and a seventh was knocked overboard by a mainboom. Their names are James Burke, James Driscoll, James Hobert, John Lyden, Patrick Hinds, —— Flaherty and —— Logan—all residents of South Boston. Most of them leave large families.

From Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—A Little Rock, Ark., dispatch to the Republican quotes from a statement reported to have been made by the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, to the effect that the conservatives of Arkansas desire a peaceful election, and are willing that troops should be sent for the preservation of order. The statement also denies that Governor Clayton had authority of law to purchase the Hesper arms.

Virginia.

DANVILLE, Oct. 21.—A drenching rain has been falling for the past twelve hours, casting a damper on the proceedings of the fair. Professor Mallett, of the University of Virginia, delivered an eloquent address upon application of modern sciences to agriculture. Trotting matches come off to-morrow.

BY THE CUBA CABLE.

HAVANA, Oct. 21.—Sugar quiet. It has been raining here all day.

LOUISIANA.

Assassination of Judge Chase, Colonel Pope, Robert Gray, and Bernard Saulet.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—An eye-witness who was present at the recent horrible outrage in Franklin states that on the night of the 17th instant Judge Chase, formerly of the Ohio Legislature, and Colonel Pope, Sheriff, late commander of the 33d Illinois Volunteers, were sitting, at half-past 8 o'clock P. M., on the rear balcony of their hotel, when a band of men rushed upon them and shot Colonel Pope almost to pieces.

In the struggle Judge Chase escaped to the street, but was speedily shot and stabbed. The citizens refused to allow coffins to be made for them, and treated their remains with barbarous indignities. A company of Seymour Knights were drawn up in line near the hotel when this occurred. Colonel Pope's remains were forwarded to Illinois to-day, with his wife, who has become a raving maniac.

Information has been received of the assassination of Robert Gray, Justice of the Peace of Caddo parish, on the 14th instant, and Bernard Saulet, Sheriff of Iberville, whilst in bed with his wife, on the night of the 19th instant. As I have before stated, between now and the Presidential election there will be a wholesale slaughter of Union men.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—The Legislature adjourned *sine die* at midnight last night. Among the last acts of the House was the one to reconsider the vote sustaining the Governor's veto of the five million city bond bill, and pass the bill over the veto. In the Senate the veto was sustained, nine voting to pass over the veto and 19 against.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

NASBY.

The Nigger, Democracy, and Whisky.

Last evening Petroleum V. Nasby—he of the Confederate Cross Roads—delivered one of his characteristic lectures to a Philadelphia audience) and, despite the disagreeable state of the weather, Horticultural Hall was crowded with a decidedly intelligent audience on the occasion. On his appearance at the foot of the stage he was greeted with immense applause, which having subsided the lecturer announced his subject—"Cussed be Canaan." He then read from manuscript, and proceeded with the rapidity of a mail express train, which considerably marred the effect of many of the paraphrases.

The following is the substance of his discourse:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—To-night I shall speak my sentiments upon a subject which, to my mind, is of importance. You may agree with me or you may not; but whether you do or whether you do not, I wish it distinctly understood that I am speaking for no partisan organization—your party creeds you can find in your party platforms. We are all descendants of our grandfathers. Nearly a century ago the grandfathers, when in convention assembled, uttered as doctrine these words:—"We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Thomas Jefferson was the particular grandfather who wrote these high-sounding words (applause), and if he were to rise from the dead now, how would he regard the observance of that doctrine on the part of his grandchildren? It would never do for him to visit Kentucky. We of Kentucky don't believe in that kind of nonsense. Jefferson has gone out of fashion with us. It would be observed by the accepted Democratic leaders that Jefferson was in fault; instead of "all men," he should have said "all white males." The same omission also existed in the Scriptures, which made things very awkward. For instance, where it says, "and God created a white man," it ought to read "and God created a white male." Shakespeare had made "Desdemona" wish that "heaven had made her such a man," when she should have desired "a white male" as a gift of Divine mercy. Again, in the Scriptures St. Paul's apostrophe to "mark the perfect white male, for the end of that white male is peace."

The speaker then passed to the question of color, and setting aside the negro, with which he had plainly nothing to do, as there were no negroes in this country, proposed to investigate the American nigger, and said the negro is a man born in Africa, a place to be found on the map. The nigger is an idea which exists only in persons of the haughty Caucasian race which prevails in the United States. My nigger is the Kentucky nigger; it is firmly believed he can never provide for himself; it was asserted that he would not labor; he was said to be so stupid as not to be able to receive the blessings of an education, but we have passed laws to prevent him doing so. Men who labor in earnest have never been afraid of the competition of the nigger. He was an animal lower down in the scale of creation than the baboon, and yet it is strange that many of his Democratic friends clamored so loudly against negro equality.

Jefferson knew all about the negro, but nothing of the nigger. Were he alive now he could not be elected to Congress in the district represented by the Hon. John Morrissey. (Cheers.) The motto of the gentlemen who have kindly taken charge of the politics of so many of our Atlantic States is, "One man is as good as another;" but when their eye rests on the black man they say, "and better too." This class so abominate a nigger that they will not drink with one unless the nigger pays for the fluid. They will not take the Declaration, as they do their whisky, straight, but want it sweetened to their taste.

Mr. Nasby then referred to the text of Scripture upon which he had based his discourse, and proceeded to recount, in an inimitable manner, the story of Noah and his drunkenness. That cup he said, was the beginning of Democracy; and it was the only capital the party ever had. The temperance folks tell us that there is a devil in every wine cup, and there seemed to be a particularly large and lively one in Noah's. The division of the people since that time had been—all Democrats are white men, all radicals are niggers. (Applause.) It all came through the levity of Ham. He always sympathized with Ham, who was doubtless a good-natured fellow, and, when he saw the old navigator drunk on his back, thought he had a good thing on the old man.

But if it was a laughing matter with Ham, it was not with his brothers. They went backwards, and covered their father's nakedness with their own garments. Andrew Johnson was very much in the condition of Noah on the memorable 22d of February, and the same thing was then re-enacted by the good Democratic brothers who sought to cover his nakedness, as Shem and Japhet had done before. Drunkenness made the nigger, the nigger made Democracy (cheers), and the two have been running the machine ever since.

The whites claim to have descended from Ham and Japhet. The claim was a comfortable one, as we of Kentucky well know. How different things might have been had anything dreadful happened to Ham! Without Ham there would, of course, have been no nigger, no Democracy. He spoke of the wisdom of that boon to an oppressed people, Andrew Johnson. Of Seward he did not like to speak. The distance from Abraham Lincoln to Andrew Johnson was so great that the leap from the one to the other nearly broke his back (applause), and he has not been able to stand up erect since.

Had the curse of Ham failed, we of Kentucky should be doing our own work to-day. The Kentuckians believed in this curse with the childlike simplicity of a pawnbroker. The first settler of Virginia—by the way, the last settler of Virginia—was General Grant (continued applause for some moments), and it is to be hoped the citizens will remain settled; they never worked at home, and why should they here? The negro was precisely what they wanted. The original decree was, "By the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat bread." They were perfectly ready to do the eating, but they wanted the negro to do the sweating. They prayed, "Give us this day our daily bread," and they added to the petition, "and furnish us with a negro to find it for us. (Applause.) They found it the most pleasant thing to have a being rich in muscle to work, so that they could have their summers at Saratoga. We had black slaves to do the labor, and white slaves to do the voting.

The opponents of justice say the negro cannot rise above a certain level; how do they know? He has not had the chance to rise. The law says so far shalt thou go and no farther.

Mr. Nasby went on to say that he was not sure whether the good of the public would not have been served by substituting some negroes for some of the white people; for instance, were I a citizen of New York I would most gladly change John Morrissey for Fred. Douglass, and rather than spoil the bargain I would throw in Fernando Wood and Mayor Hoffman. But our conservatives friends don't see it; they say, my God! think of me being tried by a nigger jury for horse-stealing.

If you desire whitewashing done, do you look to the color of the artist to whom you entrust it? No! you select the man who has the most skill. Why not in an official position? If you have negroes among you superior to the whites—I don't say you have—you do yourselves great injustice by not electing them. I would let the niggers make of themselves all that they can. If they outstrip me in the race it proves them to be worthy, and they are equally entitled to all the advantages resulting therefrom.

Mr. Nasby, in a few well-chosen propositions, disposed of the question of negro suffrage in a manner which showed the statesman beneath the humorist, and retired amid the enthusiasti and uproarious applause which had marked the lecture throughout.

POSTPONED AGAIN.—There was to be a further hearing yesterday, before Alderman Delaney, in the case of William Burke, Judge of the Third precinct of the Twenty-third ward, charged with altering the returns of that division, by which a difference of sixty votes is made. A subpœna having been issued to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, requiring him to bring to the Alderman's office the Judge's certificate and papers relating to the division referred to, Thomas B. Reese, a clerk in the Common Pleas office, appeared for Mr. Wolbert, and stated that he had brought the Judge's certificate but not the papers. Upon being asked why he had not brought the papers, he replied that he could not do so without an order from one of the Judges, as directions had been given not to let the papers go out of the office in the absence of such an order. Mr. Cassidy, representing the prosecution, said that he would ask for an attachment against the Prothonotary, requiring him to produce the papers, which he was bound to do, as no one was above the law in this country. The attachment was issued, and the hearing was postponed until this afternoon. Before the Judge's certificate was taken to the Prothonotary's office, Mr. Reeves stated that it showed the vote for Mr. Taylor, Congressman, to be 269; for Mr. Reading, 161, and Mr. Cassidy said it was proposed to show clearly the alteration of one of the figures.

ANNIVERSARY.—The second anniversary of the Mechanics' Relief Association was celebrated last evening at the hall, Twelfth street, below Girard avenue. The design of the Association is to relieve the sufferings of the poor in the northwestern part of the city. During the year 318 families received relief weekly, and during two weeks, coal, clothing, and groceries were distributed to 1800 persons. The Treasurer reported cash receipts of $1668. Total amount of relief, $3336. The following officers were elected:—

President, Robert M. Foust; Vice Presidents, Joseph H. Lambert, J. H. Pugh; Secretary, A. H. Hennershotz; Treasurer, George Widner; Managers, Jacob Doubler, E. H. Buckman, M. D., George P. McLean, John McDaniel, J. M. Maull, Evan Fox, J. M. Walters, William B. Thomas, Wallace R. Kane, J. Collum, M. Shoemaker, J. Wier, James Nolen, Lewis Conrad, Nathan Raymond.

CASUALTIES.—August Aufschnader, twenty-six years old, residing at No. 248 Union street, had one of his wrists badly cut yesterday by a bottling machine.

Daniel McNaughty, fifty-eight years old, residing at No. 406 German street, had an arm broken yesterday by a fall on board a vessel.

James Stewart, thirty years old, residing on Front street, near South, was attacked by two men yesterday afternoon, and had his head badly cut.

Thomas S. Moore, six years old, residing in Hunter street, was badly injured yesterday by a pile of bricks falling on him.

I. O. O. F.—The R. W. G. Lodge of Delaware, I. O. O. F., have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—M. W. G. M., Daniel Farra, of No. 8; R. W. D. G. M., Mark G. Chambers, No. 20; R. W. G. W., Jacob Butz, No. 29; R. W. G. S., Edward McIntyre, No. 4; R. W. G. T., R. H. Ewbanks, No. 34; W. G. M., R. H. McDaniel, No. 21; R. W. G. Rep. to G. L. U. S., J. Y. Foulk, No. 10. Janitor, Enos H. Jefferson, No. 4.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—A stated meeting of the Franklin Institute was held last evening. After the usual business, the report of the Resident Secretary, Professor Morton, was read, in which mention was made of a great number of interesting items in connection with mechanics, electricity, and light. All these subjects were fully illustrated by drawings and photographs thrown on the screen with Professor Morton's large lantern, which is so powerful as to work clearly without any darkening of the room.

Dumas and Authors.

In the preface to the second volume of his plays the junior Dumas says:—

Do you see that unfortunate young man with a contracted face, yellow temples, grimacing mouth, and wandering eyes? He was born to walk free and joyous behind a plough, sowing with a proud gesture the seed of the next harvest; at night he would have eaten by his fireside the bread earned during the day; each of his steps, every move he made would have given him livelihood! Look at him in the crowded capital, pressing day and night his head in both hands, kneading it and making it sweat stories, adventures, combinations for a famished crowd which devours him and quits him for another when it can get nothing more from him. That man will, for a little longer or a little shorter time, make Henrietta marry Arthur, surprise the lover by the husband, poison this one, guillotine that one, and adroitly suspend the interest at the end of the chapter or of the *feuilleton*. He, in succession, sells love, jealousy, tears, history, fun, slang, satire, morals, eulogy, insult, politics, progress, sentiment, obscenity, religion, in fine, "copy" from two to five sous a line, according to the reader's taste, the newspaper's line of policy, and the current of the day. When he has exhausted his own fund, he will live on other people's substance; he will rehash old comedies, furbish old novels, whitewash the anecdotes of past centuries. He will devour the libraries; he will swallow the quays. He must have ideas, anecdotes, *mots*, pleasure, notoriety, money. Let us make haste; the question is to be celebrated; once celebrated, we have a market value; once with a market value we are rich; once rich we are free. Free! This is the dream of every minute, a dream which can never be realized! For the newspaper is in a hurry; the theatre cannot wait; we will sit down, two of us, to the task; we will be three at it; we will sit up all night. Where will you find strength enough? We will drink coffee. Where will you find inspiration? We will drink absinthe. Go on, human brains! pour out pages, phrases, lines, turn a hundred times daily, evolve on yourself, swell like a sponge, squeeze yourself like a lemon until you suddenly dry, until madness shakes you like a tree in the fields, until paralysis supervenes, until idiocy comes, and death ends all."

—Boston is in ecstacies over M. Francesque Micel, a famous French author and archæologist.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 19	MOON SETS	10 45
SUN SETS	5 10	HIGH WATER	6 30

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
S. MUEL E. STOKES,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Bellona	London	New York	Oct. 3
Arago	Southampton	New York	Oct. 5
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 10
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 13
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 14
FOR EUROPE.			
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Oct. 21
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Columbia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Allemannia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 31
Bellona	New York	London	Oct. 31
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 31
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 31
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 3
China	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 11
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Oct. 22
Missouri	New York	Havana	Oct. 22
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 24
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 24
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 24
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 24
Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 23
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Nov. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque Joshua S. Jenkins, Antwerp, C. C. Van Horn.
Br. brig Anna Wellington, Owens, Genoa, Merchant & Co.
Brig J. Bickmore, Smith, Portland, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Lukens, Richmond, do.
Schr Searsville Chase, Boston, do.
Schr E H. Furber, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr Wood, Wilkins, Boston, do.
Schr Moonlight, Ireland, Richmond, do.
Schr Admiral, Simpson, Portland, do.
Schr Merchant, Phillips, Washington, do.
Schr E. A. West, Laws, Milford, do.
Schr A. M. Roberts, Smith, Portland, do.
Schr Geo. Brooks, Henley, Gloucester, Mass., Jo Rommell, Jr.
Schr Train Ackwith, Wheatley, Norfolk, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Sussex, Mason, 2 days from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Sewell, Bennett, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with corn to Collins & Co.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Mary C. Sipple, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Schr Bird, Norman, 2 days from Lewes, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Philadelphia, Poole, at Liverpool 9th inst., from St. John, N. B.
Ship Graham's Polly, Burgess, hence, at Antwerp 8th inst.
Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Steamship Saxon, Boggs, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 20th inst.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York 20th inst.
Barque Thos. Dallett, Duncan, hence, at Rio Janeiro 10th ult., and remained 25th for New York; takes 3700 bags coffee.
Barque Ann Elizabeth, Wilson, from Point-a-Petre, arrived at Chrupuno, Venezuela, 20th ult., and commenced loading sulphur next day for Philadelphia.
Barque Topeka, Blanchard, hence, at Falmouth 8th inst., and sailed 9th for Cronstadt.
Barque Schamyl, Smith, from Leghorn for Philadelphia, at Gibraltar 28th ult.
Brig Fannie, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, hence, at Ponce 10th instant.
Brig Nellie Clifford, Lowe, sailed from St. Thomas 10th inst. for Turk's Island, to load for Philadelphia at 12c currency.
Brig Frontier, Skinner, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 18th inst.
Brig Resolute, Lippincott, for Philadelphia, was loading at St. Mary's, Ga., 14th inst.
Brig H. C. Brooks, Davis, for Philadelphia, returned to Newport 17th inst., in consequence of head winds and heavy weather.
Schrs P. Armitage, Edwards, from Petersburg; Gen. Grant, Colburn, and Bee, Hann, from James river, all for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 18th inst.
Schr [illegible], hence, at Norfolk 18th instant.
Schr Clara Jane, Parker, hence, at Baker's Landing 18th inst.
Schr Onrust, Heath for Philadelphia, sailed from East Greenwich 18th inst.
Schrs S. Washburn, Cummings, hence, at Taunton 18th inst.
Schr Julia A. Crawford, Buckley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wareham 18th inst.
Schr A Van Cleaf, Heath, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 19th inst.
Schr Boston, Smith, hence, at Newport 18th inst.
Schr W. D. Cargill, Kelley, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport 17th inst.
Schr Hattie Ross, Ulrick, reported for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 17th inst.
Schr Jessie L. Leach, Stafford, sailed from St. Mary's, Ga., prior to 14th inst., for Philadelphia, with 150,000 feet lumber.
Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Little, for Philadelphia, was loading at St. Mary's, Ga., 14th inst.
Schrs Oriole, Stahl; Elvie Davis, Johnson; and S. B. Wheeler, McLaughlin, hence, at Boston 19th inst.
Schr Shannon, Ray, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 19th inst.
Schrs Sea Breeze, Coombs, and A. H. Sawyer, Cook, hence, at Bangor 17th inst.
Schr John Crockford, Jones, hence, at Fall River 18th inst.
Schr Ney, Chase, hence, at Fall River 19th inst.
Steamer Valley City, Morgan, at Norfolk 17th inst., from Richmond.

DISASTER.

In the recent storm the schr Frank B Colton, Robinson, from Boston for Philadelphia, lost large anchor and 30 fathoms chain. The schr J. B. Austin, Davis, from Philadelphia for Bucksport, sprung bowsprit. The schr Ida L. Bearse, from Philadelphia for Portsmouth, lost jib. The schr E. A. Hooper, Hooper, from Boston for Philadelphia, lost small anchor.

The schr John Farnum, from Boston for Philadelphia, in coming over Nantucket Shoals on Saturday last, was struck by a squall and let go her anchors, but both chains parted. The wind afterwards moderating, she went into Hyannis.

The schr John B. Myers, from Philadelphia, with coal, lost her anchors and chains in the late gale, and went ashore on Great Point, but was got afloat, and is now at Nantucket.

The schr Smith Tuttle, of Gloucester, from Philadelphia for Gloucester, with coal, lost her sails and one chain and anchor, and went ashore on Nantucket. She was expected to get off at high water.

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ONLY HANLON MATINEE.

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Fourth night of the Eminent Tragedian,
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who will appear in his celebrated character of
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LOTTA AS FIRE-FLY,
With her great Drum Solo, French Song, and Mad Dance.
With Mr. CRAIG as RAKE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LOTTA.
SATURDAY—FIRE-FLY MATINEE AT 2.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1868.

The Democracy Picking Figs from Thistles.

WE know of no task so thankless, no duty so intensely disagreeable, as that of a political leader when his party calls on him to explain away a defeat. In the olden times, when a party was routed, it was the custom for the defeated to maintain a taciturn silence; and however humiliating such a silence was, it had the merit of not exposing the explainer to the continual taunt which would answer all his reasons—"Yes, but you lost for all that." But now political parties cannot stand in silence and bear the loud crowing of the victors; so that now, no sooner is an election over than from both parties come manifestoes proving that each ought to be supremely thankful for the result. To issue such addresses of course requires an amount of arithmetical ingenuity worthy of a Kepler; but the Democracy have hit upon an expedient—a system of counting by which it is very happily arranged that the smaller the actual vote the more joy ought to be felt. This system is the cheerful but rather complicated one of percentage. Now the doctrine of percentage is not one to be learned in a day, for by it all the recognised conclusions which are ordinarily drawn from figures are completely set at defiance and overturned. There is not a Democratic address which does not give the lie direct to the principle that four is greater than two. Let us take instances. The Democratic gain in Maine was not numerically less than the Republican, yet the percentage was much greater gain; so that Mr. Wallace very aptly said that if the ratio of percentage in the Democratic party in Pennsylvania was the same as that in Maine, it would give them 80,000 majority in the Keystone State. Now this sort of argument is of a kind to confuse the unthinking, but a moment will explain it away. Suppose in 1867 the total vote of the two parties in Maine had stood—Republican, 50,000; Democratic, 20,000. Now suppose that in 1868 the Democrats had gained 10,000 votes and the Republicans had gained 20,000. Now the percentage of increase of the Democracy would have been 50 per cent. and the percentage of the Republicans only 40. Yet there was an increase of the majority of the latter of 10,000 additional votes. In other words, they gained 10 per cent. more than we, and we gained 10,000 majority more than they. This, if stated without the figures, would seem like a paradox; yet how it occurs is made plain by them. The axiom of this wonderful system is simply this: the smaller the actual vote on which the gain is made the larger the percentage; so that, if our Democratic brethren are correct, each political party ought to seek to make its numerical strength as small as possible.

We have been led to these explanatory remarks on numeration as introductory to the revivifying appeal of the chairman of the New York Committee, Mr. Tilden. That gentleman shows conclusively that had they but had an increase of one-eighth of one per cent. more, they would have carried the elections. And arguing from that consolatory standpoint, he tells the nation that the Republicans are driven to "their baggage wagons." Why they should have gone to those useful means of locomotion, unless it was to inquire after the safety of the coffee-pots, we are at a loss to determine. In view of this refuge of the Republican party, Mr. Tilden asks, as a conundrum, "Is this a moment for doubt as to what you ought to do?" We can sympathize with him. Certainly not, fellow-Democrats, you must capture the baggage wagons at once, and thus effect a complete rout. But even in the alleged flight of our party we see cause for congratulation, for until then we had all our baggage in carpet-bags—we have now wagons to carry it; and, concluding, Mr. Tilden in all frankness tells them that the struggle which they are now asked to engage in is a final one. True! true! When another Presidential election comes round we will have found that the *immortal* Democratic party will "have folded its tents like the Arabs, and as silently stolen away." Even the elegant Belmont recognizes the fact that the Democracy is in its death struggle. In his appeal he says, "For the *final* struggle, fellow-Democrats of the United States, let us invigorate every muscle and nerve every heart. The time is short." Such a confession as this shows how desperate is the cause, how reckless the leaders, and how final will be their overthrow. But it shows also that they will die hard; that they intend through every possible fraud in November to accomplish their end. Let us then be watchful and courageous. It is absolutely necessary for us not to relax our exertions for one moment. Our foe is wily and desperate. If we would succeed it must be through our ceaseless vigilance, and to that vigilance we urge our people. True, "the time is short," and, true again, "the struggle is final." Crush the party of treason now, and in the future it will never rise again under the name it has disgraced.

THERE is nothing "white," in the Democratic sense, about that grand old hero, Major-General George H. Thomas. Invited to participate in a loyal demonstration at Columbus, Ohio, the hero of Nashville responded as follows:—

"I believe that Grant and Colfax will be perfectly acceptable to the country. I have never doubted a moment their election, and Grant's administration will be popular and peaceful.
"GEO. H. THOMAS."

General Thomas had evidently heard the news from Pennsylvania when he thus wrote. But he has written in the same strain often before, and has never shown the slightest disposition to pollute the glorious record made during the war for the Union, by rushing into the embraces of "the brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men" who assailed the life of the nation, after the fashion of the garrulous Rosecrans. Boys in Blue who remember the warlike deeds of Thomas should not neglect to note the stand he has taken in times of peace. Above all, they should not permit General Thomas' confident prediction to be gainsaid by apathy, now that the enemy are in full rout before them.

Wanted, a King.

THE Spanish Government is now in a transition state, and it is essential for the peace and prosperity of that country that the present Provisional Junta should be succeeded by something more stable and permanent as soon as possible. However patriotic and sincere the revolutionary leaders may be, it is not likely that some of them, at least, will be able to resist the temptations for personal aggrandisement which are now offered by the unsettled state of affairs; and if the despotism of Isabella II is to be succeeded by anything better than anarchy and revolutionary contests between rival chiefs, such as have distracted Mexico for many years, it is essential that a reorganization shall be effected at as early a day as possible. A republic is admitted on all sides to be impracticable at the present time, and a strong but liberal constitutional monarchy is undoubtedly what is needed.

But who is to ascend the vacant throne of the Bourbons? This is the question of the hour in Europe, and it appears to be not very easy of solution. There are plenty of little German princes who are always ready to step into any vacancies that may offer in the kingly line. But a great country like Spain needs something better than the average of little German princes, and the supply of first-class monarchical candidates is somewhat limited. Perhaps the best thing that the Spanish people could do would be to invite the King of Portugal to assume the reins of government, and thus effect a union of the two countries in one grand Iberian monarchy. Dom Luis is a young man of unimpeachable character, liberal and intelligent, and personally he is the most promising of any of the candidates that have yet been named. The objection in his case is that his wife is a daughter of King Victor Emanuel and sister of the Princess Clotilde, wife of Prince Napoleon; and it is feared that he would, on this account, be too much under the influence of Napoleonic ideas. The Emperor of France favors him, probably for the reason we have named, and also because he is the principal rival of the Duke de Montpensier, the son of Louis Philippe.

In fact, there are serious objections to all the candidates that have yet appeared, and it is doubtful if the Spaniards will able to find a new monarch among the European powers who will be entirely unobjectionable. Now, would it not be a good move to invite some smart Yankee to come over and king it for them awhile on trial, with the prospect of retaining it permanently provided he gave satisfaction? We know a good many ardent advocates of republicanism who would jump at the chance; and we would guarantee that an average American politician would make a better king than any little German prince now in the business. There is Frank P. Blair, for instance. The people of the United States do not think him half good enough for their Vice-President. After the election in November he will be on hand, with abundant leisure, waiting for anything that may turn up; and as the Spaniards cannot be very nice after what they have submitted to in the way of monarchs for a good many years past, we think that Blair would suit them very well, provided that they are not punctilious about accepting our leavings. There would be no entangling alliances in Blair's case; and with him Spain would be able to make a fresh start with a fair chance of success. We are confident that Blair would accept of the situation if it were offered to him, notwithstanding his present position as a champion of Democratic principles; and if the people of Spain should take up with this idea of ours, as we have very little doubt but they will, Blair will owe us a debt of gratitude for having found such a snug berth for him after his defeat at the polls next month, and we will also claim some consideration for our generosity and disinterestedness towards a political opponent. We don't want Blair for Vice-President, but we advocate him for King of Spain.

Trying the Same Game.

ELSEWHERE we publish an article from the New York *Sun* of to-day, showing the outrageous frauds in the matter of naturalization which are being perpetrated by the Democracy of New York city. They rejoice in half a score of judicial Sharswoods in that city, each of them four times as zealous as our own. Their naturalization mills are kept running day and night, but for the most part tipstaves are dispensed with. The Tammany Naturalization Committee had perfected a very convenient arrangement with the Democratic courts, whereby certificates, duly signed and sealed, were furnished in quantities to suit, and filled up with the names of the persons to whom they were ultimately given for voting purposes, without troubling them to rush in crowds to the court-room. But yesterday the parties implicated in this scandalous fraud were brought to grief. Knowing that there would be no show of justice in the partisan courts of the city, United States Marshal Murray, under whose auspices the affair has been worked up, conducted his prisoners before a United States Commissioner, by whom they were committed to answer before the Federal Courts the charge of violating a law which defines as felony the making of false, fraudulent, or forged naturalization papers, or the selling or uttering of the same. Honest men and patriots may almost despair of the future, if such nefarious practices as these are to go unpunished. We hope the courts of this State, especially the Supreme Court, whose honor and dignity have been so flagrantly outraged, will take prompt and decisive action in the cases of this character which will be brought before them. Naturalization is already a farce, and it gives promise of becoming the grossest imposition. The action of Congress in the premises is greatly needed, and all true and loyal citizens should redouble their vigilance to preserve—or, rather, to restore—the purity of the elective franchise.

Seymour's Bugle.

THE *World*—the Democratic sheet by that name, we mean—is convulsed with joy because Seymour is about to blow his own trumpet in the most lusty fashion.

"One blast upon his bugle horn
Is worth ten thousand men,"

cries the *World*, and then kicks its rhetorical heels high into the air at the prospect of the grand entertainment to which it invites "the Democratic masses." The *World* regards Seymour's bugle blasts as "the one thing needful to insure a great Democratic triumph." Moreover, the *World* is rendered facetious by excess of joy, for it speaks of Pennsylvania as "that *noble* State," omitting to mention the precise characteristics which entitle our old Commonwealth to such a dignified epithet. And Seymour the Bugler is coming down among the Democratic masses of the noble State, as soon as he has blown a blast at Buffalo and sent it ringing up the chain of lakes. What the Bugler expects to gain by visiting our noble State we cannot divine, but perhaps he entertains an idea somewhat akin to that which the *World* is nursing, that "his speeches in Pennsylvania will be worth to the cause a great deal more than the few thousand votes which separate us"—Seymour, Blair, and the *World*—"from victory in that State." This little joke about "the few thousand votes" is something to make a note of. It is one of the rarest we have lately seen. It is savory of wit and replete with sarcasm. By its perpetration the *World* steps into the old shoes which have been rusting and mildewing since *Vanity Fair* gave up the journalistic ghost.

Yet, for all this, we join hands with the *World* in rejoicing that Seymour has gone into the bugle business. Blair is a bugler, and always has been; but his trumpetings have grown a little hoarse and monotonous of late, and have ceased to edify either friend or foe. So Seymour's first blast is destined to be quite as statling as would be a blast by an archangel—there are archangels below, as well as above—and when his bugle gets fairly in tune, and the welkin sets its ears agog to catch its every sound, the dolorous melody will afford a treat both rare and melancholy, which we trust will not become monotonous before the grand anthem of peace rises throughout the length and breadth of the land, on the 3d of November, and drowns its last faint note.

So, in the name of the Democratic masses of our noble State, we tender Horatio and his bugle a hearty welcome. In truth, we do not mind stretching our hospitality to its utmost tension by inviting him to settle down in our midst. We are pre-eminently a musical community, and we have seen watermelons which grew upon our own noble soil. Between the bugle and the melons Horatio can revel in right royal style, to his heart's content, and for all time to come.

But perhaps it will be well to notify this gay troubadour, in advance, that but one tune is in vogue in this latitude. On the 13th of October it was played, with variations, all along the line as far as Omaha. If Mr. Seymour desires to give "Tramp! Tramp!" for the benefit of a few families who have not heard it—they are most numerous in the Fourth ward of this city—we shall doubly rejoice. If, however, as we strongly suspect, he is bent upon playing "Dixie" and the "Bonny-Blue Flag," we most respectfully and regretfully announce to him that it will be wind's labor lost. He may create a breeze by his blowing, but the obnoxious medleys will fall like mere puffs of air upon the iron hills of the noble Keystone State. There will be no echo worthy of notice, no response that will lift up his heart from the Slough of Despond. The true men of the State are too numerous by "a few thousand;" they know their strength, for they have just tested it; and they will make it felt again, although Seymour may blow upon his bugle until he is black in the face, and his rotund cheeks do burst from the fulness of wind wherewith they are distended.

The Democracy at Work.

"AN old Democrat from the interior," writing to the *Age* in a spirit of condolence over the result of the late election, and in hope of better results in November, says, "We are again at work as actively as ever. Our first step will be to send circulars to our active friends in all the townships, and follow it up by sending persons from town to town *to see that the work is properly done.*" This veteran Democrat, "who has worked earnestly in the good cause since the days of Jackson, "evidently understands how Democratic victories are to be secured, if at all. We had some samples of the Democratic style of working, in this city, and between illegal and forged naturalization papers, a number of the Republican candidates were cheated out of their election; and, but for the timely exposure of the frauds, and the check which was put upon the Democratic "work," the majorities for the party of treason and fraud would have been three times what they now are. In the "interior" the old Jacksonian Democrat, who writes so hopefully to the *Age*, could doubtless tell strange tales in which coffee-pots would largely figure, and that he will "work" for a victory in November we may be assured. The *Age* prudently refrains from giving the residence of their correspondent—if he has a local habitation—and we can only caution the Republicans of the interior of the State to be on the watch for such fellows night and day. And in Philadelphia, too, it behooves us not to relax our vigilance for a moment. The Democracy are desperate, their fingers itch to be plunged into the public treasury, and they will certainly leave no stone unturned to compass the defeat of Grant and Colfax next month by fair means or foul. Contested elections are troublesome and unsatisfactory, and it is better to make the victory sure and unmistakable at the polls in the first place. That the victory will be ours is as certain as that the sun shines, but every fraudulent naturalization paper spotted and every coffee-pot Democrat stopped makes the Republican majority larger, more impressive, and more demoralizing to the Copperheads and Rebels. Republican voters, be on your guard, and see that the Democrats do as little "work" as possible between now and the Presidential election.

"White" Boys in Blue.

THE New York *World* lately consoled itself for the little discomfiture sustained on Tuesday of last week, by publishing a list of ninety-eight "Democratic generals." Among these we find the name of Gen. Darius N. Couch, who ran for Governor of Massachusetts on the Democratic ticket two or three years ago, but is now an open and avowed supporter of Grant and Colfax; and also that of General A. S. Williams, who was once the Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan, but now heartily endorses the Republican nominees. The remainder of the list is made up of such heroes as Charles P. Stone, of Fort Lafayette memory; Lovell H. Rousseau, whose most heroic achievement was the caning of Congressman Grinnell, of Iowa, on the steps of the Capitol; John A. McClernand, who was thrown out of service by Grant for the utter incompetency displayed by him in the operations around Vicksburg; Theodore Runyon, the New Jersey militiaman, who ran for Governor, but never smelt powder save at Bull Run, if he did even there; Robert Patterson, a venerable old gentleman, who is a bright ornament to the social and business circles of Philadelphia, but has not attempted much in the warlike line of late; W. S. Rosecrans, the mighty man with a quill, who was last seen, with heart in hand, inquiring the way from the White Sulphur Springs to Mexico; and Don Carlos Buell, whose dressing-gown was the most elaborate and elegant ever seen in the vicinity of Bowling Green, Kentucky. In addition to these there are a half-dozen fighters whose opinions have never been given to the public; George B. McClellan, who is on the fence; W. S. Hancock, Gordon Granger, Henry W. Slocum, and J. B. Steadman, who fell off the fence on the wrong side, and a score or so of Colonels who were brevetted Brigadiers months after the war had closed.

The Late Casper Souder, Jr.

WE noticed yesterday the death of Casper Souder, Jr., Esq., one of the proprietors and editors of the *Evening Bulletin*. The following tribute to his memory, written by one of his colaborers on the *Bulletin*, who had been in daily intercourse with him for years and fully appreciated his many manly qualities, appears in that journal this afternoon:—

"A brief paragraph yesterday announced the death of Casper Souder, Jr., one of the owners and editors of the *Evening Bulletin*. The loss which his associates have suffered is a grevious one, and although the malady that had preyed upon him for some time had caused serious apprehensions, their minds could hardly be prepared for its fatal termination. Mr. Souder died in the forty-ninth year of his age, while his mind was in its full vigor. He had attained a condition in life that wholly satisfied him—his domestic happiness being complete and his position in his profession as a journalist being none the less satisfactory. His associates, who knew well his happiness in his business as well as in his social relations, feel most keenly the severance of the ties that bound him to earth.

"Mr. Souder had no extraordinary advantages in his youth. But a love for literature was developed in his early manhood, and he showed his interest in it by occasional modest contributions to the newspapers of the day. When an opportunity offered to obtain a position as a reporter of local events in the *Sunday Dispatch*, in the year 1850, he eagerly availed himself of it, and soon became a most valuable member of the staff of that paper. In January, 1853, he was engaged on a similar duty upon the *Bulletin*, with which his connection has continued ever since, though through talent, energy, and fidelity, he had become one of its editors and the owner of a considerable interest in its property.

"There have been few writers for the press of Philadelphia better versed in the history of the city than Mr. Souder, and none loved more than he did to explore among its antiquities and narrate the events that give interest to a public edifice or a private dwelling. A 'History of Chesnut Street,' which he wrote some years ago for the *Despatch*, was full of curious local lore, and every other part of the old city and its surroundings had been studied by him with the zeal of the most enthusiastic of antiquaries. On all public questions Mr. Souder's views were of the most decided character. His love for his country and for the Union which made it a nation was a passion; and the strongest resentment he ever showed was when he heard that a malicious enemy had once charged him with disloyalty. During Mr. Lincoln's administration he was appointed to a situation in the Custom House under Collector Thomas. He retained this until he discovered that Federal office-holders were expected to adapt their views to those of President Johnson, when he promptly sent in his resignation.

"There are many more illustrations of his manliness of character that might be given, but he himself would recoil from a recital of his virtues before the world; for there was never a more modest man than Casper Souder. He was most happy in his home circle, and his loss is most felt by his widow and young daughters. But next to his domestic life he loved his paper, his office, and his daily duties there. It is there, too, that his loss is keenly felt, for none had better opportunities than his partners had of observing how good and faithful he was, as a man, as a citizen, and as a friend.

"For some days before his death Mr. Souder had been aware of its approach, and he made his preparations for it with wonderful calmness and composure. His final hours were marked with most Christian resignation, and none who witnessed them can doubt that he has gone to the reward of the good and the just."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT street. 24§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHALON AND THE POPE.—THREE new Italian bells were baptized by the Pope a short time ago; thousands of American belles are self-baptized every day with PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief. Sold by all druggists. 1t

RESOLVED, THAT THE PRESIDENT of this meeting be requested to appoint a Committee of Citizens to co-operate with the Committee of the Union League in rendering any assistance the Candidates may require to enable them to contest their just claims to the offices to which they were nominated by the Republican party.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21, 1868.

In accordance with the above resolution, adopted at the meeting of citizens held last evening at Concert Hall, the following-named gentlemen are appointed as members of said Committee, and they are respectfully requested to meet for prompt action in the Parlors of the NATIONAL UNION CLUB, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, on TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, the 22d inst., at 4½ o'clock.

Respectfully, SAMUEL H. PERKINS,
President.

Evan Randolph,
Edward M. Paxson,
E. C. Markley,
Edwin T. Chase,
Frederick Klett,
W. Henry Larned,
J. Vaughn Merrick,
D. C. McCammon,
Wm. S. Stokley,
Nathan Hilles,
Charles M. Prevost,
Richard Wright,
George L. Buzby,
George Truman, Jr.,
Edwin H. Fitler,
G. Morrison Coates,
Joseph B. Lyndall,
Thomas J. Megear,
Milton R. Harris,
Lewis T. Brown,
Joseph W. Bullock,
Joseph T. Thomas,
Wm. H. Barnes,
Robert R. Corson,
T. B. P. Dixey,
John Wanamaker,
A. H. Franciscus,
Edward Bennington,
Henry Bumm,
J. Price Wetherill,
Joshua M. Owen,
John McLaughlin,
Abraham Barker,
Charles H. Cramp,
E. Harper Jeffries,
Archibald McIntire,
Alexander T. Fox,
Henry C. Townsend,
John W. Sexton,
Jas. P. Perot,
Alex. P. Colesberry,
Henry C. Baird,
Ezra Lukens,
Isaac M. Moss. 1t

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20, 1868.

TO THE LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA:—

SHALL VILLAINY TRIUMPH?

The farce of an election having been held in this city on Tuesday, October 13, 1868, which was controlled by roughs thieves, ballot-box stuffers, and repeaters, from New York, Baltimore, and other places, we call upon all Republicans to assert their rights and vindicate their manhood by using every honorable means to contest the right of the fraudulently elected candidates of the Democratic party to take their seats. Let us prove to this corrupt organization that its trickery and villainy avail not. Let us show that although fraud may be successful at the polls, that in this city, at least, it will be defeated by the law.

Citizens who can give information of frauds are requested to furnish it to the Committee, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, from 9 o'clock to 2 o'clock, and from 7 o'clock to 10 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Committee. 10 21 3t

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.
ORDER No. 16.

I. The Club will assemble THURSDAY, October 22, 1868 at 7 P. M., sharp, for parade over the following route:—Up Chesnut to Broad, down Broad to Walnut, up Walnut to Twentieth, up Twentieth to Poplar down Poplar to Broad, up Broad to Columbia avenue, down Broad to Coates, down Coates to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Arch, down Arch to Seventh, down Seventh to Headquarters.

II. Dress dark clothes and white gloves.

By order of
BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR,
Chief Marshal.

EZRA LUKENS, } Assistant Marshals.
HENRY TODD, }
10 21 2t

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.
ORDER No. 17.

I. The Club will assemble FRIDAY, October 21, 1868, at 6 30 P. M., SHARP, to proceed to Moorestown, N. J., to participate in the grand demonstration for Grant, Colfax, and Rusling.

II. Tickets for the round trip 50 cents, to be had at Headquarters after 3 P. M. on the 23d.

By order of
BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR,
Chief Marshal.

EZRA LUKENS, } Assistant Marshals.
HENRY TODD, }
10 22 2t

GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB, FOURTEENTH WARD, will assemble on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, 24th instant at the Hall, corner of THIRTEENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.

Addresses by Hon. James H. Campbell, Hon. Henry D. Moore, and Colonel William B. Mann.

JOHN HANNA, President.
GEORGE D LOUDEN, } Secretaries.
THOS. R. BIGALOW, }
10 22 3t

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVISION OF TAXES
No 11 STATE HOUSE ROW,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21 1868.

The BOARD OF REVISION OF TAXES will meet at their Office, No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW, on the following days, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., for the purpose of hearing appeals from the Assessors' Returns of Taxes for the year 1869:—

First and Second Wards—Wednesday, October 28, 1868.
Third and Fourth Wards—Thursday, October 29, 1868.
Fifth and Sixth Wards—Friday, October 30, 1868.
Seventh and Eighth Wards—Saturday October 31, 1868.
Ninth and Tenth Wards—Wednesday, November 4, 1868.
Eleventh and Twelfth Wards—Thursday, November 5, 1868
Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards—Friday, November 6, 1868.
Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards—Saturday, November 7, 1868.
Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards—Monday, November 9, 1868.
Nineteenth Ward—Tuesday, November 10, 1868.
Twentieth Ward—Wednesday, November 11, 1868
Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards—Thursday, November 12, 1868.
Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards—Friday, November 13, 1868.
Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Wards—Saturday, November 14, 1868.
Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Wards—Monday, November 16, 1868.

THOMAS COCHRAN,
WILLIAM LOUGHLIN,
SAMUEL HAWORTH,
10 22 3t Board of Revision of Taxe

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.
PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1868.
NOTICE

To Holders of City Warrants and Certificates of City Loan:—

Registered City Warrants numbering from No. 1 to 3000, inclusive, will be paid upon presentation at this office. Interest ceasing from this date.

Certificates of Loan of the City of Philadelphia that have been left at this office for registry, are now ready for delivery. Holders of receipts are requested to present the same and receive their certificates.

Loans of the City of Philadelphia, maturing January, 1869, will be paid with the accrued interest on presentation. Interest will cease at date of maturity.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
10 14 12t City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FIFTH and SOUTH Streets.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office, TUESDAY, November 3d, at 4 o'clock.

10 21 12t* THOMAS F. HARRIS, Secretary.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ATTENTION of buyers is requested to the auction sale of fine Marble Mantels, Garden and Monumental Statuary, Foreign Marbles, etc., by Samuel C. Cook, TO-MORROW (Friday), at 10 o'clock, at the old-established Marble Works of John Baird, RIDGE AVENUE, below Green street, who retires from the general manufacturing business. 1t

THE FIFTY THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the Sunday School of the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and ARCH Streets, will be held TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. 10 21 2t

DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WITH their scaly, ichorous, itching desquamations, form a series of most obstinate, burdensome disorders. Happily a remedy is found in HIESKELL'S TETTER OINTMENT, which is a specific for any form of skin disease. No matter of how long standing or what treatment it has been under, it will be radically cured. Sold 50 cents per box. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street. 10 15

THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No. 920 CHESNUT Street. 10 12 1m

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—BY THE use of these Bitters you enrich the blood and give strength to the whole system. Tonic and palatable. No. 602 ARCH Street and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 3 stuth 1m*

COACH!

The weather is fine, and the street is gay,
Let us go take a ride to-day.

The Nicholson pavement is smooth and nice,
As quiet as snow, and as solid as ice.

It isn't time to go in a sleigh,
For this is a bright October day.

Yet the cold is sharp! so let's provide
Against the chill of the autumn ride.

But see our coachman's new overcoat,
Cosily buttoned up to his throat!

With liberal measure of circular cape,
Ample in size, and of tasteful shape.

Strong and warm, and stout and thick,
To keep the coachman from getting sick.

Also, the man who drives a hack,
Needs a stout overcoat on his back.

And he feels so sure, in that coat of his,
That he never will suffer from *rheumatis!*

Coats for drivers and coachmen all,
Cheap for cash, at the GREAT BROWN HALL!

HOLD YOUR HORSES!! But don't freeze to death as you hold them!
Let all the drivers in town drive round to the door of our Mammoth Store, walk in, and buy
A COMFORTABLE OVERCOAT!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
6 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

HEAVY CORDED POPLINS
FOR LADIES' SUITS.
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
VELOUR CORDED POPLINS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

N. B.—Ladies! can have their Dresses made to order at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable manner. 10 22 3t

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
HAVE NOW OPEN A FULL STOCK OF
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE BLACK THIBET.
For sale at the lowest market prices. 10 22 3t

WINES, ETC.

CHAMPAGNE WINES.

To all who use CHAMPAGNES we invite attention to our list of all the popular Wines now in use:—
ROEDERER,
CLICQUOT,
CARTE D'OR,
G. H. MUMM'S,
JULES MUMM'S,
HEIDSIECK & CO.,
PIPER HEIDSIECK,
KUPFERBURG'S SPARKLING RHINE WINES AND HOCK WINES.
All of which we continue to sell at the Agent's Prices.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,
In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
No. 1230 MARKET Street,
10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

WE ARE RECEIVING EVERY GRADE OF
FLOUR.
L. KNOWLES & CO.,
10 10 12.4p NO. 1218 MARKET STREET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED PHOTOGRAPHIC BOOKS.—Scotland, her Songs and Scenery. 14 Photographs. The Oberland and its Glaciers. 28 Photographs. Flemish Relics, Architectural and Pictorial. Ruined Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain. 28 Photographs. The Thames; illustrated with Photographs and Woodcuts. Shakespeare's Birthplace, Home and Grave. English Lake, Mountains and Waterfalls. 18 Photographs. Lady of the Lake, with 14 Photographs of Scenery. The works of Wilkie, Mulready, and Birket Foster. Ruins of Pompeii, large Photographic views.
THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE,
10 6§ No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS'. No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1§

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at
J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
8 20 3mtp No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
N. W. corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts.,
Solicits the accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and trades in general. Prompt and careful attention given to the interests of our Depositors and Correspondents.
9 25 1m5p E. S. HALL, CASHIER.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 5§

POINT BREEZE PARK.—The Grand EXHIBITION OF FAIR DAY is postponed on account of the weather to FRIDAY, 23d inst. o 10 21 3t

NEW YORKISMS.

The Story-Advertisement Nuisance—The Democratic Meeting that Didn't Come Off—Sumptuous Preparations Before Cooper Institute—The All-England Eleven as Base-Ballists—Susan the Sensible and the Sewing-Machine Women—Another New Reader—Professor Raymond's Soiree at the Misses Carey's—Opening of the Derby Athenæum—Its Prospects and Purposes—Authorship of "Tear Down the Flaunting Lie"—Mr. Bourne's Strange Story—The Sedgwick Memorial at West Point—The Real Leotard Coming.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New York, Oct. 22, 1868.

The space usurped by

STORY ADVERTISEMENTS

renders the taking of weekly story papers almost superfluous, except to those who insist upon reading an exciting tale to the end. Upon taking up one of the four great dailies—for instance, the *Times*, the *Tribune*, the *Herald*, or the *World*—you can never be certain of not finding three columns of the last page occupied by the first chapters of a story commenced in one of the weeklies.

Mr. Bonner commenced this expensive but paying means of advertisement, and several imitation Bonners are treading in his footsteps. Once a week, on the average, the eighth page of these immortal dailies beams with three columns of romances of the very tail-end of which appears the announcement that the remaining chapters of this exciting novelette will be found published in the *Ingle-Nook Comrade*, for sale everywhere; for heaven's sake buy it.

I quote from memory.

It was Charles Reade, I believe, who set the example in 'Peg Woffington," of making a book out of a play.

This has become common work nowadays.

A Flash of Lightning and *The Lottery of Life* have undergone similar transmigrations.

THE DEMOCRATS

couldn't hold their meeting last night, because it rained.

Their arrangements consisted of one solitary ramshackle platform erected in Eighth street, midway between the Bible House and Cooper Institute.

It was expected that there would be demonstrations of an unhealthy character.

The only demonstrations that were so were those of the weather.

The police arrangements that had been improvised at Mulberry street were unusually extensive and ingenious, but will not be called into requisition until the next fine night.

It has been discovered that the

ALLE-NGLAND ELEVEN

are not quite as good at base ball as the Morrisianian's.

In a recent game, that lasted two hours and twenty minutes, they lost a good deal by low, short throwing, used as they are to throw towards the wicket, and for the most part at a short distance.

An immense crowd witnessed the contest between them and the Union Club of Morrisiana at Hudson City.

Everything got equally applauded, the blunders as well as the brilliancies; every miss went for a hit.

DODWORTH'S HALL,

where Blitz and Bobby have for the last few weeks been holding forth, has just come under the ban of the police, and been pronounced unsafe. The buildings to the north of it have been torn down, and excavations are going on. It is therefore a matter for congratulation that Blitz and Bobby have removed to safer quarters, since the northern and western walls of the hall exhibit an unpleasant tendency to bulge.

SUSAN THE SENSIBLE

has been holding another meeting in behalf of sewing-machine operators.

The object was co-operation.

She eloquently urged the formation of a Workingwoman's Union, and impressed upon her fellow-sisters the importance of their being able to do many things besides sewing.

The sober and quietly elegant parlors of the Carey sisters were filled on Tuesday evening by an audience who listened with great favor to some readings by

PROF. ROBERT R. RAYMOND,

of Brooklyn.

His subjects were Shakespearian, the selections being from *Othello* and *Henry the Fourth*.

The reading was a mere feeler upon the part of Prof. Raymond, preliminary to a public course in this city, and, if successful here throughout the United States.

THE DERBY ATHENÆUM

promises to be an excellent thing in its way.

It has been established at No. 680 Broadway, and besides exhibiting many good features, embraces departments where books, stationery, and papier-mache work are on hand.

Every purchaser of articles of the value of $5 and upwards receives a certificate of ownership of an undivided interest in the works of art in the gallery, the distribution to be made at the end of four months.

It is proposed that at the Athenæum any work that has been published in the United States, whether cheap or costly, can be procured.

AT WEST POINT,

the family and friends of the late General Sedgwick had a dreary time yesterday in witnessing the unveiling of the monument that had been erected to his memory.

The monument consists of a statue in bronze, obtained from the melting of three large cannon captured by the 6th Corps in battle.

Launt Thompson, the artist, of this city, furnished the design, and the Hero of the Wilderness has a noble commemoration.

Strange enough, the authorship of

"TEAR DOWN THE FLAUNTING LIE"

is being claimed by Mr. William Oland Bourne, editor of *The Soldier's Friend*.

The poem, such as it is, has been generally attributed to the late General Charles G. Halpine; but Mr. Bourne's story is that, as far back as 1854 he sent the verses anonymously to the *Tribune*, and, stranger still, that it was published by it, the title being changed to its present one from "Hail to the Stars and Stripes," the name with which Mr. Bourne baptized it.

THE GENUINE LEOTARD

is coming here at last.

Under the management of Jerome Ravel, he makes his first appearance here next Thursday evening, at the Academy of Music.

The long-promised *Genevieve de Brabant* is to be produced to-night.

For all of which may we be duly thankful.

Ali Baba.

—An English clergyman at Homburg so berated Gladstone that a large part of the congregation left forthwith.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

At the Walnut Mr. F. L. Davenport will appear this evening as "Sir Giles Overreach" in Massinger's play of *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, and as "William" in the nautical drama of *Black-eyed Susan*.

A new romantic and sensational drama entitled *F; or, Branded*, written expressly for Mr. Davenport, will shortly be produced.

At the Chesnut the Hanlons and their fine troupe of acrobats and gymnasts will appear this evening.

At the Arch Lotta will appear this evening as "Fire fly."

At the American there will be an entertaining performance.

Carl Sentz and Mark Hassler's second Orchestral Matinee will be given at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday.

The programme for Saturday afternoon will be "Unfinished Symphony," B minor (first time in America), Franz Schubert; overture, *Robespierre*, Littolf; waltz, S. Strauss; serenade, horn and flute obligato, Titl; Dueppel Fortification Storm March, G. Pietke.

Mendelssohn's Reformation Symphony will be performed on October 31.

CITY ITEMS.

Splendid Assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing.—Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's. Choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

Style, Fit, and Workmanship of our garments surpassed by none—equalled by few. All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, No. 518 Market St., Philadelphia,
And No. 600 Broadway, New York.

Fine French Calf Boots and Gaiters.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

Jewelry.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

Good Things.—From Mr. A. Winch, of No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the last number of the 'Illustrated London News," accompanied by an elegant colored supplement of "News from Abroad"; and also the London "Punch," "Fun," and "Reynolds' Miscellany." Mr. Winch has an extensive and varied collection of periodical literature, both domestic and foreign.

For pure hard Lehigh Coal and a splendid rebroken Schuylkill go to

William W. Alter's,
Depot, No. 957 N. Ninth street,
or Office, corner Sixth and Spring Garden streets.
Good Coal only kept, and good measure given.

Carpets.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 35 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

Drink the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read The Evening Telegraph, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

All for $25·00—
A Suit of Customer-made Clothing,
at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s

A Well-known Fact—
The Ready-made Clothing at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s is better cut, better made, and better trimmed than any in Philadelphia.
The prices the same as before
The War.

A Splendid Suit for $25 00
at No. 824 Chesnut Street.

Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.
A splendid assortment of new style Fall Overcoats now ready at
Chas. Stokes & Co.'s
Customer made.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

Trenwith has everything that the reader could wish for in the literary line. His favorite Depot at No. 107 S. Third street is completely stocked with Magazines, Periodicals, Illustrated Weeklies of all kinds, News Journals of later dates, Fashion Plates, Funny Monthlies, etc. He furnishes to his patrons the New York papers of the day long before the arrival of the regular mails. He is energetic, and merits the success he is achieving.

TWO STATEMENTS.

READ
THIS and THIS

From The Age, October 8, 1868.

"Attracted partly by the crowd and partly by the advertisements which we have lately inserted for Wanamaker & Brown, we stepped into their immense house and took a hasty glance at their Fall stock. It is really infinite in variety both as to materials and styles, and is made up with a degree of care and taste which we, at least, have never before seen in ready-made clothing. Do see it, whether you buy any of it or not; it is a credit to our city to have such a stock of clothing offered to its citizens."

From The Press, October 8, 1868.

"The great excitement at Sixth and Market streets of which we hear so much, is not, as some might suppose, mere 'talk' got up for advertisement purposes, but a veritable fact, of which any man may assure himself by simply walking past and looking into the crowded salesrooms of Oak Hall. And if any one will step in and examine the goods and their low prices, he will readily understand this unusual interest in clothing.

"This we have done, and we gladly bear testimony to the truth of all that has been said in these columns of the beauty and excellence of the garments which Wanamaker & Brown are now offering for Fall and Winter wear."

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
The corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

RICHARDS—SHIELDS.—On Wednesday, October 21, at the Spring Garden M. E. Church by Bishop Simpson, GEORGE K. RICHARDS, Esq., to ANNIE E., eldest daughter of the late Rev. David Shields, all of this city.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Lake Corner, Minnesota, on the afternoon of the 19th instant, MARY J., youngest daughter of William Brown.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

REILLY.—On the 20th instant, PHILIP, son of Patrick and Bridget Reilly, aged 6 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2409 Lombard street, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

SOUDER.—On Wednesday, October 21, CASPER SOUDER, Jr., in the 49th year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 879 N. Seventh street, on Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.

WELCH.—October 22, MARY LIBBIE, eldest daughter of John C. and Mary K. Welch.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States. 610

CLOAKINGS.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
OFFER A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
BLACK BEAVERS

Selected expressly for LADIES' CLOAKINGS comprising the best makes of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS. Every grade is warranted all-wool.

BLACK BEAVERS	$2 50.
BLACK BEAVERS,	3 00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	3 50.
BLACK BEAVERS,	4 00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	4 50.
BLACK BEAVERS,	5 00.
BLACK BEAVERS	5 50.
BLACK BEAVERS,	6 00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	6 50.
BLACK BEAVERS,	7 00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	8 00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	10 00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	12 00.

The above are of every weight and finish, and present an assortment unsurpassed in this country.
Besides these goods, we have every make of CLOAKINGS the market affords.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
10 19 6t PHILADELPHIA.

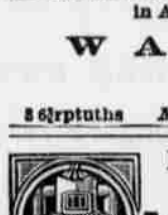
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. BAILEY & CO.
HAVE REMOVED
TO THE
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
Cor. CHESNUT and TWELFTH,
tuths PHILADELPHIA.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
Invite the attention of their patrons to their large and elegant assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
PLATED-WARE, Etc.
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARES FOR
BRIDAL GIFTS. 28 tuthrp

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealer in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
8 6⅓rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*



IMPROVED BALTIMORE
FIRE-PLACE HEATER,
WITH
Illuminating Doors and Windows,
AND
Magazine of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 hours.
The most cheerful and perfect Heater in use.
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
J. S. CLARK,
No. 1008 MARKET STREET,
10 14 lmrp PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

DENTAL DEPOT.

We have the pleasure of announcing to the Dental Profession the removal of our business from
No. 528 ARCH STREET
To the NEW BUILDING which has been erected especially for the manufacture and sale of
Artificial Teeth and Dental Materials,
ON CHESNUT STREET, Corner of TWELFTH.
10 20 3t SAMUEL S. WHITE.

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720
CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 285p

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 26 5p

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS AND QUILTS.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Cor. EIGHTH and MARKET.

HURON BLANKETS.
We are again receiving for this season the celebrated HURON BLANKETS, which have heretofore had such unprecedented sale.
Attention is specially directed to the quality, size, and weight of these BLANKETS. They come to us direct from the manufacturers, and will not be found in any other establishment.
Purchasers may rely on getting BLANKETS of the best quality, and at only one profit on first cost.
HURON GOLD MEDAL.
HURON SWANSDOWN.
HURON PREMIUM.
HURON EXTRA SUPER.
FURNITURE DIMITIES.
MARSEILLES EXHIBITION QUILTS.
BUREAU COVERS.
COUNTERPANES.
Thirty-five Cases
Fine All-Wool Blankets,
Slightly damaged at the mills, will be sold at a Bargain.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $4 PER PAIR.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $5 PER PAIR.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $6 PER PAIR.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

1868.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY
Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—
An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.
SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO
Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.
LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY.
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.

TO PROPRIETORS OF
HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES
AND
SHIPPING.
We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.
All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

FALL OPENING—SHAWLS, ETC. ETC.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
HAVE OPEN
LYONS VELVETS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
ROYAL POPLINS,
BLACK RIBBED POPLINS,
LARGE BLANKETS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
10 13 tuths3m HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

VELVETEENS, POPLINS, PLUSHES.
Plain and Velour Velveteens,
Heavy Velour Poplins,
Silk Plushes,
In all colors, for Ladies' and Misses' Walking Suits,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
8 26 rp PHILADELPHIA.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
We have now in store a very large and varied assortment of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit at the lowest wholesale rates.
Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.
Samples sent by mail when desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 24 6m PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD AT A SACRIFICE.—
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
BLACK FRENCH CRAPES,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS,
BLACK TARLATANS,
BLACK SILK NETS,
BLACK REAL THREAD LACES,
BLACK IMITATION LACES,
BLACK RIBBONS,
BLACK CRAPE RIBBONS,
BLACK GLOVES, ETC. ETC.,
Will be sold at
A SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE BUSINESS.
WARBURTON,
10 10 4t No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

OPENING,
A Full Line of our own Importation
VELVETS,
SATINS, and
RIBBONS,
TO MATCH, FOR MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.
WOOD & CARY.
LATEST STYLES FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS
AND EVERY STYLE OF CUT MATERIAL,
WITH FEATHERS, FLOWERS, FRAMES, FOR BONNET MAKING.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street,
9 29 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE
No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above ARCH Street.
I have now open for the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,
SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,
LACES, HATS,
FLOWERS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, FRAMES
To which I would kindly call the attention the ladies.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.
P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

GRAND OPENING
OF
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING AND MILLINERY,
Thursday, October 22.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street,
10 21 2t PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTH STORE,
No. 34 South SECOND Street.
EXTENSIVE STOCK
AND EVERY VARIETY FOR
LADIES' WEAR,
MEN'S WEAR, and
9 24 1mrp BOYS' WEAR.

FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE piece of Real Estate, consisting of Thirty and One-half Acres of Ground, in the Twenty-sixth ward of the city of Philadelphia. The following streets, when opened, will pass through it, viz., Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty first, Twenty-second, Moore, Mifflin, and McKean streets, on which streets there will be a frontage of about ten thousand feet. The above property will be sold at Public sale, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, by M. Thomas & Sons, on TUESDAY October 27, 1868.
N. B.—Plans and full particulars may be had of M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. 10 21 5t

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, and 4112 SPRUCE Street.
C. J. FELL & BRO
10 13 tuths1m No. 120 South FRONT Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 508 South TENTH Street. Inquire at 3 or 4 in the afternoon. 10 2

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 5⅓

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

MINCED MEAT.
Having completed my extensive improvements, I beg to inform the public that I am now prepared to manufacture the justly celebrated
"NE PLUS ULTRA"
MINCED MEAT,
IN ANY QUANTITY,
MADE OF THE BEST MATERIALS.
Families will find it to their interest to buy as the quality is the same as in former seasons.
JOSHUA WRIGHT,
S. W. Cor. SPRING GARDEN & FRANKLIN,
10 20 4t PHILADELPHIA.

CURTAINS.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.
The subscribers are now receiving their
FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
RICH CURTAIN FABRICS
FOR
PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND LIBRARY.
WINDOW CURTAINS
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
COMPRISING
FRENCH SATINS AND BROCATELLES,
ROYAL TAPESTRIES
SILK TERRY AND COTELINES,
WOOL TERRY, REPS, DAMASKS, ETC
ALSO,
Just Opened, direct from the Manufacturer,
Embroidered Lace Curtains
NEW DESIGNS,
From the lowest to the highest quality—some of them the RICHEST MADE.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS.
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, in great variety.
CARVED, PLAIN, GILT, AND WALNUT CORNICES.
WHITE AND COLORED SHADES.
Experienced and reliable workmen superintend our Upholstery Department, and every effort is employed to give satisfaction and secure promptness in filling the orders entrusted to us.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
9 24 thtu10trp PHILADELPHIA.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

BLINDS---SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS, AND SELL LOW PRICES.
BLINDS painted and trimmed.
STORE SHADES made and lettered tuths

FURNITURE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO BE SOLD, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE,
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
at prices much below usual rates.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
827 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

J. T. DELACROIX,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS,
Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,
Wholesale and Retail.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 37 South SECOND St.,
9 12 stuth3m5p Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPERS.
HENRY S. MATLACK,
Nos. 11 and 13 North NINTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
WALL PAPERS.
ALL ORDERS PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO.
Competent workmen sent to all parts of the country. Work executed at city prices. 9 15 tuths3m

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.
The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box, 4264. 10 13 1m

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The General Ticket Agents' Kansas Excursion—Buffalo Hunt—Union Pacific Railway—General Sheridan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT HAYES, Kansas, Oct. 13, 1868.

The General Ticket Agents' "Kansas Excursion" over the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, reached this place yesterday morning, and were kindly received and welcomed by Major-General P. H. Sheridan and staff. After some little time spent in social converse, the party started further West to see "Mr. Lo," and other poor Indians, and enjoy, if possible, a hunt after that celebrated American animal so familiarly but erroneously called buffalo.

The party left Sedalia, Missouri, 189 miles west of St. Louis, on the morning of the 11th, after partaking of an elegant breakfast at the Ives House, and reached Kansas City at noon. In that beautiful city of upwards of ten thousand inhabitants is a fine court-house, seven churches, three banks, three newspaper offices, five hotels, two iron foundries, and several wagon and other factories, besides two railroad machine shops. That place is the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, and the western terminus of the Pacific Railway of Missouri; and as soon as the magnificent bridge across the Missouri river is completed, it will also be the western terminus of the Kansas branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. George Noble, Esq., and B. Marshal, Esq., the Assistant Superintendents of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, joined the excursionists, and at one o'clock the train started west.

The country through which the General Ticket Agents and their friends passed from St. Louis to Kansas City, over the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, is a succession of valley, hill, and river scenes, varied and beautiful. The road, fifty-four miles west of St. Louis, crosses a small stream which empties into the Missouri river at that point, and runs along the south bank of the Missouri to Jefferson City, the capital of the State of Missouri. The situation of Jefferson City is elevated and picturesque, commanding a fine view of the river and country for many miles, as well as the cedar-crowned cliffs on the opposite shore. It contains a population of six thousand, and in addition to the State House, Governor's mansion, penitentiary, State armory, six churches, four hotels, and one newspaper, there are some small factories. The Gasconade river is crossed by the Pacific Railroad of Missouri on a high bridge memorable for the terrible disaster which occurred in August, 1854, on the opening of the road from St. Louis to Jefferson City. On that occasion a portion of the bridge broke down, and forty-four lives were lost and more than that number of persons badly injured. Mr. W. O. Lewis, the general ticket agent of the road, and Mr. Henry Hale, assistant superintendent, made themselves especial favorites through their kindness and attention to their guests.

After passing the Kansas river, the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., runs almost directly west. The passenger stations are:—State Line, Armstrong, Muncy, Secondine, Edwardsville, Tiblow, Lenape, Stranger, Fall Leaf, Lawrence and Leavenworth Junction, Lawrence, Buck Creek, Williamsville, Perryville, Medina, Newman, Grantville, Topeka, Silver Lake, Cross Creek, St. Mary's, Wamego, St. George, Manhattan, Ogden, Fort Riley, Junction City, Chapman's Creek, Detroit, Abilene, Sand Spring Solomon, and Salina.

At Salina the excursionists rested for the night, at a hotel kept by Mrs. Bickerdyke, a lady who did a vast deal of good during the late war, in relieving the distressed, the sick and wounded of both armies. It is stated of this much respected lady that she had free access to both armies in her mission of love and mercy, and enjoyed general passes from President Lincoln and Jefferson Davis to go when and where she pleased. Early yesterday morning Mrs. Bickerdyke furnished her guests with a splendid breakfast, after which the iron horse bounded westward again with its load of precious freight. Before reaching Rock Spring station, two miles beyond Bavaria, one of the most gorgeous views of the rising sun ever witnessed was enjoyed by each one of the excursionists. It was of surpassing beauty, and to all the strangers the sun appeared much larger than on any previous rising. Indeed, some were appalled at the magnitude and brilliancy of the bright and beauteous orb of day as it illumined the horizon and then slowly and majestically arose to full view. Passing Rock Spring, the stations of Fort Harker, Ellsworth, Cow Creek, Wilson's Creek, Bunker Hill, Fossil, Walker's, and Fort Hayes were successively reached, when the "Kansas Excursion" party were 288 miles from Kansas City; 571 miles from St. Louis. and 1577 miles from Philadelphia. Here, as before remarked, General Sheridan and staff welcomed them, and after a formal introduction, through Colonel C. N. Pratt, the general manager of the excursion, to each of the ladies and gentlemen, a further Western announcement greeted the ears of each one. "Where are you going?" asked a resident of Fort Hayes. "To hunt buffaloes and Indians," was the prompt response of a dozen. At this juncture, General Sheridan remarked that there would be no disappointment in seeing buffaloes, but he greatly doubted the sight of the Indians. His prediction was verified. Within five miles of the fort, the buffaloes or bison made their appearance, probably twenty miles distant, on the north side of the track. Many doubted what they actually saw, for the reason that the bovine animals were so far away, and to the eye they seemed no larger than bees. Soon, however, more were observed, and much nearer the train, and, consequently, of greater proportions. Then the daring hunters began to grow restive, and as every revolution of the car wheels carried the party forward the buffaloes grew more numerous and the excitement increased with every instant of time. The attention of one was scarcely called to this herd before another was called to look in a different direction, and finally they began to appear on the south side of the track and much closer to the train than those north. Before gaining a point ten miles west of Fort Hays a herd of thirty-nine huge buffaloes, or bison, were observed on the south, not more than from two to three hundred yards distant. Instantly forty-two carbines, rifles, and guns were levelled at them, and bang, bang, they went as rapidly as the "shootists" could load and discharge their pieces. The herd started on a full run, tandem, with several of their calves rollicking around and apparently pleased with the sport. For nearly four miles they ran parallel with the cars, without the slightest apparent deviation in the space between them and the train, and finally they gained on the locomotive and crossed the track ahead of the train, compelling the engineer to check up. As soon as all this herd had crossed over, the cars stopped, and out on the prairie each of the excursionists ran after some of the game which they felt sure had or would be secured. In a few minutes after, one of the herd, an immense female bison, fell on her knees, when all closed round her and one gallant sport out with a huge dirk and cut her throat. This daring act created a shout. Victory had perched upon the banner of the travellers, and what had been imagined an hour previously was at that important hour a stern reality—a bison had fallen. The army had conquered. A noble specimen of *Bos Americanus* was lying at the feet of those whose faith had been made strong by the dying animal before them. Immediately some two dozen stalwart men out with pocket knives and deliberately attacked the dead. It was an amusing spectacle, but as no provision had been made for butchering, necessity mothered the invention and but little time elapsed before both hind quarters, the head, eyes, tongue, tail, hoof, and many parts of the hide were safely deposited in the baggage car. The hunt and chase were a success. While some were engaged in the manner referred to, others bounded forth after the retreating animals, and within three hours twelve immense buffaloes or bison were killed and more than that number badly wounded. Those having arms, in their zeal for greater success, scattered over a space of from 10 to 15 miles, and within the range of vision hundreds of thousands if not a million of buffaloes were seen. This may be regarded as exaggeration, but none of the party who witnessed the magnitude of the buffaloes estimated their number any less. And to give you further evidence of the quantity in view, it is also a fact that the train, in going some ten miles further west, between Ellis station and Ogallah, the cars had to stop still four different times to let the buffaloes pass. Never before, in the lives of either lady or gentleman present, was such a scene witnessed; never did they anticipate so grand and exciting a sight; never did they enjoy such rare and magnificent sport. The reader cannot imagine, in the remotest degree, what such a hunt for wild game on the vast American prairies really is. To know, these grounds must be visited, and the buffalo or bison seen as they were observed and killed and wounded yesterday. At 6 o'clock the excursionists returned to Fort Hayes, where a sumptuous banquet was in readiness. The good things were enjoyed to the fullest extent, and about half-past 8, "Home Again" and "Home, Sweet Home" were sung by the entire party with all the fervor and feeling of some of your celebrated Philadelphia singing societies, and the party departed Eastward, more than delighted with the pleasures of the hunt and their extraordinary success.

The buffalo, or more properly the American bison, is but little known, notwithstanding the occasional exhibition of one or two in connection with some of the travelling menageries of the country. In this way but a faint idea can be formed of the animal, except as to color and size, and nothing about the caged bison or buffalo indicates its strength, power, durability, speed, or habits. To see and appreciate it, the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, affords opportunities which cannot be excelled, if equalled, on this continent or in the world. It is along the route of this great national highway, west of Fort Hayes, where they abound. To say there are large herds of them would be to convey a very inadequate conception of their existence. Millions upon millions of them browse upon the extensive and beautiful prairies of western Kansas, and run wild over that vast domain from south to north and from north to south. As far as the eye can reach over the undulating plain, they can be seen.

The American bison is generally larger than the cows or oxen of this country, and heavier, weighing from sixteen hundred to two thousand pounds. The color of the hair is a "dun," or brownish-black, except the long hair, which is tinged with a yellowish rust color. The head, shoulders, and neck are usually covered with great shaggy masses of hair, while on other portions of the body and legs the hair is rather short and fine. Along the back it is coarser, and about half the length of the hair on the neck. The physiognomy is rather repulsive, and indicates ferocity if aroused or excited. The flesh of the bison is similar to coarse grained beef, but more tender and juicy. When the hump is nicely cut in steaks and properly broiled, or when cooked in the Indian style, by sewing up the meat in the hide and baking in an earth oven underneath the surface of the ground, it is ranked among the most delicate of American dishes. The tongue is highly prized among epicures, and much preferred to the tongues of cattle. The decided preference for this portion of the bison has often resulted in hunters slaying them merely for the tongues of the animals, and leaving all other portions for the wolf and the vulture to feed on.

The Indians in Kansas are almost entirely dependent upon the bison for their food, clothing, dwellings, and fuel. The hides, with the hair, furnish the finest "buffalo robes," while the dressed hides are also a considerable article of commerce, and quite profitable. It is rather astonishing that, with the present admirable facilities for reaching all the Eastern cities and trade centres, some enterprising son of America has not devised some mode of capturing the bison, and having them transported to market in the cars of the "Union" or "Empire" lines as fast freight, and thus realize a magnificent profit out of the operation. There is no portion of the bison but what can be made marketable ii in Philadelphia or New York. The cost of securing them and the freight would be comparatively trifling, when their value is considered. This trade cannot much longer be postponed. If the bison can be caught and killed, and portions of the meat prepared and sold East, at a satisfactory profit, how much more remunerative to bring them East on the hoof, and dispose of them alive! The man or men who start this movement will inevitably reap a rich harvest.

THE JUNIOR.

—Now that it is apparent the Democracy will not carry a Northern State, the leaders bid their followers secure as many members of Congress as possible. What, the "unconstitutional," "revolutionary," "rump Congress!"

—The Henderson (N. C.) *Index*, a puny Rebel Democratic country sheet, edited by a wailing mourner for the "Lost Cause," thus speaks of a State Senator, who bears honorable scars inflicted by Rebel hands:—"The morning train from Raleigh brought Colonel (?) Cook, of Johnston—a full blooded, whining, slang-whanging Yankee, who led (?) a colored regiment in the late war!"

FROM NEW YORK

The Democracy to Carry the State by Fraud—Forged Naturalization Papers to be Issued.

The *Sun* to-day reports that the courts of New York have been running night and day for weeks, to naturalize foreign-born persons, and enable them to vote at the ensuing election. Many thousands of new voters have been created this fall. The vote of New York it is now estimated will be 160,000, or 47,000 greater than ever before polled. Robert Murray, United States Marshal, was satisfied that, in addition to the legitimate naturalization now in progress, many forged certificates of citizenship were being issued. After long and assiduous endeavor through his agents, he discovered that one Benjamin B. Rosenberg, claiming to be chairman of the Tammany Naturalization Committee, was procuring blank papers from the Supreme Court, stamped with the official seal, and signed Charles E. Loew, County Clerk. By employing some shrewd agents, he obtained indubitable evidence of fraud. To effect this, he drew up a great many fictitious names of men who never existed, at residences which had no substantial foundation. For these imaginary aliens his agents were enabled to obtain, at two dollars each, a large number of certificates of naturalization, duly attested, as above described from Mr. Rosenberg, the Tammany Chairman. The mode of doing this was in this wise:—The agent called upon Mr. Rosenberg with a promiscuous list of twenty or thirty names, some of which were complete, some without initials and residences. For such of the names as were complete, Mr. Rosenberg, it is alleged, was in the habit of sending a runner over to the Supreme Court at once, enjoining upon the applicant to complete the list as soon as possible, when the others should be procured. The runner, entering by a private door to the Supreme Court chamber, would come out in a few minutes with the documents stamped and signed for the invisible voters, and soon after they were transferred to the Marshal's agents on payment of cash. This thing was followed up until the Marshal had got half a ream or so of these papers. Rosenberg showed one of Murray's agents his book, on which 5900 names of persons naturalized through his office were inscribed, and stated that he had sold seven thousand of such papers to applicants this fall. Furthermore, he offered to deliver any number of such documents for cash to any one who could be trusted that wanted them. Marshal Murray yesterday arrested Mr. Rosenberg in the name of the United States. His authority for this procedure is Brightly's Digest. Mr. Rosenberg was speedily taken before United States Commissioner Osborne, when the following charge was preferred against him:—

United States of America, Southern District of New York:—Robert Murray, Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New York, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he is informed and believes that on the 20th day of October, 1868, one Rosenberg, whose first name is to the deponent unknown, but who was then and is now a member of a committee at 6 Centre street, in said city of New York, called and known as a naturalization committee, did wilfully and knowingly make, forge and counterfeit, and cause and procure to be falsely made, forged, and counterfeited five certain certificates and evidences of citizenship, which said certificates and evidences are hereto attached; and deponent, therefore charges said Rosenberg with a violation of section thirteen of the act of Congress passed March 13, 1813, entitled "An act for the regulation of seamen on board the public and private vessels of the United States;" and the said deponent further says that he will verify the charge aforesaid, upon an examination of the accused, by the testimony of three reputable witnesses, who know the facts aforesaid to be true as to the alleged counterfeiting and forging false certificates aforesaid. ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal.

Sworn to before me this 21st day of October

J. A. OSBORNE,
United States Commissioner.

Assistant District Attorney Allen appeared for the Government, and stated that defendant had, in violation of a statute of the United States which defines as felony the making of false, fraudulent, or forged naturalization papers, or the selling or uttering of the same, sold hundreds and thousands of such false, fraudulent, and forged naturalization papers, the papers being fully made out, and having the seal of a competent court attached to them; only a blank space being left for the insertion of any name any party chose to insert. The defendant had been engaged for a number of days at this nefarious business at No. 6 Centre street, and had sent vast quantities, filling numerous orders, both up the river and into the interior of the State.

The examination was then fixed for to-morrow at 2 P. M., and defendant was held in default of $10,000 bail, and committed to Ludlow Street Jail.

There is evidence that parties stood ready to guarantee, for a sufficient consideration, any majority for any office in any district that might be required.

The arrest has created immense excitement among the New York Democracy.

National Libraries in Spain.

The *Annual of Public Instruction*, published at Madrid, contains some interesting details of the national libraries in Spain. The number of volumes contained in those establishments is 1,166,595, spread over the capital and the provinces. The library of Madrid alone contains 300,000; that of the Central University, 300,000; of Barcelona, 136,000; and of Salamanca; 55,000. There are similar institutions, not only on the Continent, but in the Balearic and Canary Isles; that of Palma and Majorca contains 35,000 volumes, and that of Mahon nearly 11,000. As to the archives, the entire history of the country, of its customs and political life may be said to be represented in them; there are 70,278 packets of papers in the old palace of Simancas, 35,000 at Alcala de Henares, 34,000 in the archives of the Crown of Aragon, and 97,000 in the national historical record office. At Valencia, Corunna, and Majorca, there exists an immense number of papers, manuscript volumes, account books, and parchments preserved with care, and which show the interest Spain has never ceased to take in written monuments and serious studies. The same publication contains also some indication concerning the general state of instruction in the Peninsula and the adjacent islands. There are 27,000 infant schools, attended, according to the last census, by 1,500,000 children; 77 institutions for training teachers, and five for the deaf and dumb or blind.

With respect to secondary instruction there are two establishments of the first-class, sixteen of the second, and thirty-two of the third, and fourteen local institutions. There are ten universities for teaching theology, law, medicine, pharmacy, the sciences, literature, and philosophy. In addition to these there are several special schools, of which eleven are for the fine arts, one for music and declamation, two for manufactures, one for diplomacy, five for commerce, seventeen for navigation, also twenty-nine boarding-schools, and one hundred and eighteen private establishments. The budget of Public Instruction amounts to 22,428,090 reals, but the sums raised for the same object in the provinces and the communes increase the total amount expended on educational purposes to 110,000,000 of reals.

—Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, is said to be coveted by the Canadians for a vacant diocese.

—All the foreign ministers at Washington, including Thornton and Blacque Bey, are Catholics.

—A man named Love was withdrawn from the contest in a Western district. This is "Love's Sacrifice."

—Robert Collyer and Robert Laird Collyer are both distinguished Unitarians, but two people, nevertheless.

—Daly's new sensation play, the *Red Scarf*, contains a saw-mill, where the hero is bound on the log-carriage.

—John R. Owens won't go to California just yet, the three thousand dollar advance not being forthcoming.

FINANCIAL.

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THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

"Putnam's."

The contents of *Putnam's Magazine* for November are as follows:—"Who are the Insane?" by George M. Beard, M. D.; "Lorenzo Daponte," by H. T. Tuckerman; "Anthem of the Universe," by Charles A. Mungen; the conclusion of the novel of "Too True," by T. W. Parsons, M. D.; "Unexplored Region of Central America," by E. G. Squier; "Three Work Days," by J. J. Piatt; "The Founders of Globe City," by J. O. Culver; "With the Nuns," by C. E. Robins; "A Day with the Babies," by L. D. Nichols; "The Mountain of Knowledge," by C. P. Cranch; "Commercial Progress in China," by T. W. Knox; the first of "Two Letters on Woman Suffrage;" "If," by J. J. Piatt; "A Day of Surprises," by Virginia Vaughan; "Whom the People will Elect, and Why"; "Life in the Argentine Republic," a review of Sarmiento's book; "The Monthly Chronicle," containing a record of current events, literary notices, table talk, etc.

From Dr. Beard's article, entitled "Who are the Insane?" we take the following:—

Ungovernable attacks of passion, violent temper, and unnatural cruelty are the results of insanity far more frequently than will probably be admitted by those who have not given this subject close and special attention. This class of patients are all about us, and are oftentimes all the more disagreeable and dangerous from the fact that in their calm moments they may be perfectly sane, upright, and kindly. Their disease has its exacerbations, its paroxysms of attack, and during the intervals their bearing may be entirely courteous, and their whole disposition sweet and tender. Some of the greatest and noblest men of history have been the victims of these paroxysmal attacks of insanity, and for that reason have been oftentimes terribly misjudged. They have been accused of inconsistency, of hypocrisy, and their strange conduct has caused many to lose all their faith in truth, purity, or virtue.

It may be remarked, by the way, that this paroxysmal character is not peculiar to insanity. Diseases of the lungs, stomach, and other organs are liable to exacerbations, or paroxysms of attack, just as much as diseases of the brain, and, during the intervals, the patient may appear to be entirely well.

Howard the philanthropist, who crossed seas and mountains to relieve the distressed, was a brute and tyrant in his own family. Dr. Winslow says of him:—"His cruel treatment caused the death of his wife. He was in the habit, for many years, of doing penance before her picture. He had an only son whom for the slightest offense he punished with terrible severity, making him stand for hours in a grotto on the garden. The son became a lunatic as the result of this brutal treatment." I am strongly inclined to the opinion that even the extraordinary benevolence of Howard was one of the symptoms of the disease in his brain, for insanity may have good as well as evil manifestations, and such exceptional self-sacrifice as his—so blind, so persistent, so life-enduring—is just as liable to proceed from a morbid state as the directly opposite qualities of ungovernable rage, intense hate, or cruelty. There is a point beyond which not only forbearance, but also the manifestations of benevolence, charity, self-sacrifice, devotion, spirituality—of all the higher and nobler qualities of humanity—may cease to be virtues.

Very much of the cruelty that we meet with in every-day life is the work of the partially insane. I know some really good men who sometimes, under peculiar circumstances, act more like lunatics than reasonable beings. I knew a farmer, a conscientious and worthy man, who was at times attacked with paroxysms of rage so violent and irresistible, that he would beat his oxen most unmercifully, and without provocation. An acquaintance of mine told me that his father, who was one of the kindest of men in his family, very often whipped his children almost to death, and that, too, despite the tearful appeals of his wife, to whom he was most devotedly attached.

Much of the tyranny and despotism of the world have been the result of cerebral disease, and, if justice had been done, not a few of the rulers of history would have been confined in asylums for the insane. Caligula, the beastly Roman Emperor, was certainly a lunatic. His accession to the throne was greeted with joy by the Roman people, and he afterwards became so popular, by the generous and conciliatory acts of his reign, that when he was attacked with sickness, sacrifices were offered in the temples for his recovery. His brain undoubtedly became diseased during his sickness, for from that time he became a changed man. The remaining four years of his reign were disgraced by some of the most unnatural and capricious tyranny recorded in history. He put to death a large number of his Senators. Every ten days he delivered human victims to be devoured by wild beasts, and jocosely termed this horrid act "clearing his account." He caused divine honors to be paid to himself, in a temple erected expressly for that purpose, and under the superintendence of priests of his own appointment. He invited his favorite horse Incitatus to dine at the royal table, where he was fed on gilded oats and drank wine from jewelled goblets; and but for his premature death this animal would have been raised to the consulship. In a more enlightened and liberal age Caligula would have been deposed and sent to an insane retreat. The Romans endured his cruelty for four years, and then put him to death by a well-planned and successful conspiracy. The career of Nero was somewhat like that of Caligula. In youth he was notably clever, kindly, and amiable, and for the first five years of his reign he ruled with clemency and justice. He was at this time so harassed by the attempts of his mother to wrest the sceptre from his hands, that his brain probably became disordered, and he was metamorphosed into a tyrant. He poisoned his own brother at a feast to which he had invited him. His mother, Agrippina, he murdered in her own bed. He relentlessly persecuted the Christians, on the plea that they had set fire to Rome. He caused to be executed Lucan the poet and Seneca the philosopher, and kicked his own wife to death. Nor was his insanity manifested by acts of cruelty alone. He had a silly rage for music, and in his morbid ambition to be thought the greatest singer of the world, he appeared on the stage in the character of an operatic performer.

Domitian, Heliogabalus, and possibly also some of the tyrants of Rome, must have been of unsound mind. Domitian, like Caligula and Nero, began to reign with generosity, and under the pressures and worryings of government he developed into a monster. Heliogabalus made his horse consul, appointed a senate of women, forced the Romans to worship a black stone, and prepared golden swords and daggers, and cords of silk and gold, in order to put an end to his own life whenever he saw fit. All these were the freaks of a madman. Alexander the Great behaved like a lunatic in the latter days of his reign, and the supposition is plausible that if he had survived a few years longer he might have become a most implacable and capricious tyrant. From being very abstemious he gave himself up to debauchery. His lust for power became a disease, and he strove for gigantic impossibilities. Robespierre and some of the other leaders in the French Revolution were probably made more or less insane by the exciting events in which they took part. It is certain that Robespierre was natively kind-hearted and considerate, for he began life by endeavoring to procure the abolition of capital punishment.

Louis XI of France was insane both in his despotic cruelty and in his caprices. He shut up his nobles in cages, or hung them on the trees of the forest. He lived in constant fear of death, kept in seclusion in his castle, was on intimate terms with his hangman, amused himself by watching battles between rats and cats, drank the blood of young children, and tried various and abominable compounds in order to lengthen his life.

Jeffreys, the notorious English Judge, was a raving maniac; and that he was allowed to preside at the circuits is a severer comment on the scientific ignorance than on the political cruelty of the age.

We are compelled to believe also that Queen Christina, of Sweden, who murdered her paramour, was in a morbid mental condition when she committed the deed; and on the same theory I account for the hideous and unfeminine cruelty of Catherine de Medici.

Of the insanity of Frederic William of Prussia I have already spoken; but his unnatural and whimsical treatment of his son and family was only one of its symptoms. He was inconsistently avaricious, scrutinizing every household expense with absurd attention, and lavishing fortunes on his army of giants. He would run through the streets caning the loungers and workmen who fell in his way until they roared for mercy.

Theodore, the late king of Abyssinia, was probably a madman. All accounts agree in representing him as being at first a just, considerate, as well as enterprising ruler; but under the excitement and anxiety of domestic afflictions and the rebellions that took place in his realm, he became changed to a monster like the Roman emperors Nero, Caligula, and Domitian. The latter acts of his reign gave every evidence of a disordered brain.

Fortunately, our own country has thus far been mostly free from the rule of partial lunatics. Whether the inconsistencies of President Johnson's administration are due to cerebral disease or to native obstinacy, prejudice, and ignorance, cannot, at present, be well determined.

The introduction of the telegraph into China forms a portion of Mr. Knox's interesting article on "Commercial Progress in China:—

During the time of his residence at Pekin as Minister of the United States, Mr. Burlingame interested himself in endeavoring to introduce the telegraph into China, and though meeting with opposition on account of certain superstitions of the Chinese, he was ultimately successful. The Chinese do not understand the working of the telegraph—at least the great majority of them do not—and like many other people elsewhere, with regard to anything incomprehensible, they are inclined to ascribe it to a satanic origin. They believe the erection of poles and the stretching of wires would disturb the currents of Fung Shuey (good luck), just as some of the residents of Tennessee and Alabama, ten or twelve years ago, believed the telegraph wires caused a lack of rain. Hence their opposition to the construction of the telegraph: and it remains for the prejudice to be overcome before electric communication in China will be a success.

Some years ago, as the story runs, some Americans erected a line fifteen or twenty miles long, between Shanghae and Woosung, the place where all deep draught vessels approaching Shanghae are obliged to anchor. The Chinese made no interference, officially or otherwise, with the line during its construction, and allowed it to work for some weeks, which it did very successfully. They did not investigate its operations, but supposed the foreigners employed active and invisible devils to run along the wires to convey messages. Had these bearers of despatches confined themselves to their own affairs, their highway would not have been disturbed; but, unfortunately, a Chinese died, one day, in a house that was crossed by the telegraph wire, and actually touched by one of the poles. It is not an unusual thing for a Chinese to die—thousands of them do so every day—but several friends of the deceased Oriental set a rumor afloat that one of the foreign couriers had descended from the wire and caused the native's death. A Chinese mob very soon made short work of the telegraph line.

In this the Chinese only followed the example of the Southerners referred to in the preceding paragraph. When the telegraph line from Cincinnati to New Orleans was built, some of the people along the route supposed it would affect the fall of rain and injure the crops. A drouth confirmed them in that opinion, and a great many miles of wire were torn down in consequence.

To avoid all possibility of interference with the proposed line in China, Mr. Burlingame suggested that it be placed out of harm's reach by laying it in the form of a submarine cable along the coast. The Government readily adopted the suggestion, as it would prevent any disturbance by superstitious or ill-disposed persons while the line was being tested; as soon as the people were accustomed to its workings and satisfied of its harmlessness, the construction of land-lines could be ventured. The concession granted by the Government was accepted by an American company, which is empowered to lay submarine cables, connecting all the treaty ports from Canton to Peking. Quite likely, the submarine telegraph will astonish John Chinaman a great deal more than a land-line; if intelligence can be flashed instantly along the bottom of the ocean, where there is no apparent communication, he will be compelled to admit that a visible, tangible wire on land is a safe and feasible route of communication. While the cable is in deep water, out of reach of anchors, and only to be touched by the apparatus specially designed for its recovery, it will hardly be liable to the calamity that befel the Shanghae-Woosung line. Nobody will have a local habitation in its vicinity except where it is brought to shore, and even should it be charged with the death of some unfortunate native, the next of kin and the neighbors and friends of the deceased will not be able to wreak their vengeance and protect others from a like misfortune. When John is convinced that the foreign innovation harms nobody, and is an excellent medium of communication, he will be not only willing, but anxious to extend its benefits through the whole length and breadth of The Middle Kingdom, and connect the interior and seabord cities by means of the electric wire.

The foreign houses established in China will furnish a large patronage for the telegraph when completed, and their example will be an excellent one for the native merchants, and especially those who compete directly with the foreigners. In California the Chinese make a liberal use of the telegraph; though they do not trouble themselves with an investigation of its workings, they fully appreciate its importance, and when a message is retarded from any cause they are as ready as their paler-faced competitors to make complaint and demand the reason for delay. In California all messages must be sent in English, or at all events in English characters. Grammatical precision is not insisted upon; if it were, it is possible many a native-born American would find his telegrams refused by the receiving clerks on account of deficiencies of style. John, in California, is at liberty to send his messages in "pigeon-English," and very funny work he makes of it occasionally. Chin Lung in Sacramento, telegraphs to Ming Yup in San Francisco, "You me send one piecee me trunk," which means, in plain language, "Send me my trunk." Mr. Yup complies with the request, and responds by telegraph, "Me you trankee you sendee." His English is more Californian and less Cantonese than that of his Sacramento friend. Canton throws in the word "piecee" (piece) very often, and the same is the case with the Chinese English spoken in most of the treaty ports. The inventor of pigeon-English is unknown, and it is well for his name that it has not been handed down; he deserves the execration of all who are compelled to use the legacy he has left; and it is proper to say that he has received a great many epithets, the reverse of reverent, from irate English and Americans. It is just as difficult for a Chinese to learn pigeon-English as it would be to learn pure and honest English, and it is about as intelligible as Greek or Sanscrit to a newly-arrived foreigner. In Shanghae or Hong-Kong, say to your Chinese *ma-foo*, who claims to speak English, "Bring me a glass of water," and he will not understand you. Repeat your order in these words, and he stands dumb and uncomprehending, as though you had spoken the dialect of the moon. But if you say, "You go me catchee bring one piecee glass water; savey," and his tawny face beams intelligence as he moves to obey the order.

In the phrase, "pigeon-English," the word pigeon means "business," and the expression would be more intelligible if it were "business-English." Many of the foreigners living in China have formed the habit of using this and other words in their Chinese sense, and sometimes one hears an affair of business called "a pigeon." A gentleman, whom the writer met in China, used to tell, with a great deal of humor, his early experiences with the language. "When I went to Shanghae," said he, "I had an introduction to a prominent merchant, who received me very kindly, and urged me to call often at his office. A day or two later I called, and inquired for him. 'Won't be back for a week or two,' said the clerk; 'he has gone into the country, about two hundred miles after a little pigeon.' I asked no questions, but as I bowed myself out, I thought, 'He must be a fool, indeed, and I was all wrong when I supposed him a sensible man. Go two hundred miles into the country after a pigeon, and a little one at that! He has lost his senses, if he ever possessed any.'"

Of course it will be necessary, in China, to use, in part at least, the language of the country in transmitting telegrams. As the Chinese written language contains thousands of characters—linguists do not agree as to the exact number—it will not be impossible to make separate telegraphic signal for each character. Some of the missionaries and others who have lived long in China have endeavored to reduce those characters to symbols: a French *savant* claims to have arranged two hundred symbols, that comprise the written language of China, while Dr. Macgowan—formerly in the service of the East India Telegraph Company—is the author of a system using less than twenty. Both of these gentlemen are confident of their ability to apply their inventions to the practical working of the telegraph; at any rate, they will soon have the opportunity of making the experiment. Most of the business along the coast-line and between the treaty-ports will be transacted in English, by means of the ordinary apparatus, which will also be available for the symbolic methods.

Probably it will be more satisfactory to the Chinese to receive despatches not only in the exact language, but in the handwriting of the sender. This can be done by the Lenoir method—a French invention—and also by that of an Italian, whose name now escapes me. The French method is less cumbersome and works with greater rapidity than the Italian one, and will probably be adopted for autographic telegraphing in China. The principle is the same as that which Mr. Bain attempted to introduce in America some years ago, but did not find practicable; its want of success in Mr. Bain's hands was due to the light demand for autographic depatches rather than to any defects of the system.

Could a native of China, or of any other country in the world, fail to acknowledge the power and importance of the telegraph, when he receives in a few moments a letter in his own language, and in the familiar chirography of a friend a hundred or a thousand miles away? His wonder and respect would be greatly increased if the intelligence was borne to him beneath the waters and by no visible pathway.

Apart from its value as a financial speculation, the enterprise of supplying a telegraph system to China has a great national importance. The gift of the youngest nation to the oldest is, commercially and socially, important, as well as politically and evangelically. In commerce it will serve to make more intimate the relations of the two countries, and will fitly succeed the establishment of a steam line from California to the Chinese coast, and the completion of our great national undertaking, the Pacific Railway. Socially, it will awaken sympathies between two people, whose language, customs, and modes of daily life are strange and almost incomprehensible to each other. Politically, it will serve as a bond of peace and good will, and as time goes by and the nations become more intimate, will render of little moment the diplomat and the warriors who too often accompany him. Evangelically, it will make more welcome the missionaries from a land that first brought the telegraph into practical use, and will facilitate their labors in the proportion that it creates a kindly regard for America.

—Gounod is composing a requiem.

—Miss Louisa Pyne is to marry a Mr. Bodda.

—Barnum has imported a herd of cows from Holland.

—The Queen of Madagascar has abolished idol worship.

—McGregor, of the Rob Roy canoe, has gone off to do the Suez Canal in his craft.

—A French Bohemian has written a parody on Excelsior—the refrain is "La Lanterne."

—Antonio Vechte, the eminent French artist, is dead. For two table ornaments the Baron de Rothschild paid him 180,000 francs.

—A gold searcher in Tennessee has unearthed the backbone of an immense jointed snake, in which are nine hundred and eighty-two joints.

—H. W. Grinnell, of New York, late Lieutenant U. S. N., has been appointed Inspector-General of the Japanese Navy, at $15,000 per annum.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 13, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·00, and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·40 A. M.
Erie Express	11·40 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	11·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running to Williamsport only Saturday night. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	1·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation ... 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
CAPT. F. D. MAY, Continental Hotel.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 2 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M. and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M. connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
4 10

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 1·25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·10 A. M., 1·34 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2·50 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M. passing Reading at 4·44 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M. and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5·00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·20 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·30 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·25 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	7·35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE. FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3¼ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¼ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.
WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 228 S. Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 15 Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·00, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

At 1·30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line. Fare $3·25.

The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·00, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,
From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.
September 14, 1868. 6 15

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11.45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS,

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 7·00 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
4 5 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day [7 2] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 200 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.,
On Friday Morning,

October 23, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; 200 pieces floor oil cloths, etc. 10 17 6t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,

Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [10 20 6t

LARGE SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

October 27, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [10 21 6t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, LARGE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, CARPETS, OIL PAINTINGS, PARLOR ORGAN, PLATED WARE, LIQUORS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

Commencing at 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior household furniture, from families declining housekeeping—comprising velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; elegant suits of parlor furniture; suits of walnut chamber furniture; wardrobes, book-cases, extension dining tables, elegant music cases, marble-top tables, sofas, large French plate mantel and pier mirrors; beds and mattresses; silver-plated ware, china, blankets, etc.

PIANO FORTES.—Also, several rosewood piano-fortes.

Also, one parlor organ.

OIL PAINTINGS.—An invoice of handsome oil paintings in gilt frames.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Also, an invoice of sherry and port wines; whisky; brandy and gin in demijohns. 10 21 2t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS From libraries; many of them in fine bindings. On Friday afternoon, Oct. 23, at 4 o'clock. [10 22 2t

Sale No. 1214 Spruce street, for account of United States.

OFFICE FURNITURE, DESKS, TABLES, CHAIRS, MATTING, ETC.
On Saturday Morning,

October 24, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1214 Spruce street, for account of the United States, a quantity of office furniture, comprising nine desks, ten tables, twenty-seven chairs, lounge, matting, stoves, desk, furniture, etc. etc. 10 22 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

To Stationers and Others—Peremptory Sale at No. 529 Chesnut street.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, FANCY GOODS, 120 CASES INKS ETC.
On Friday Afternoon,

23d inst. at 4 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, an assortment of staple and fancy stationery, blank books, fancy goods, mucilage, propelling pencils, etc.

Writing and Copying Inks.—Also, 120 cases writing and copying inks of good manufacture. 10 20 3t

Sale Rear of No. 743 S. Front street.

LARGE COPPER STILL, WORMS, ETC., OF A DISTILLERY.
On Monday Afternoon,

26th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the distillery, rear of No. 743 S. Front street, large copper still, 100 gallons; copper still, smaller; worm, doubler, 3 copper pumps, lead pipe, 13 fermenting tubs, 2 large cedar tubs, etc. May be seen on the day of sale. 10 20 5t

Sale No. 1638 Green street.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE. VERY SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, FINE FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, VERY FINE OIL PAINTINGS, HANDSOME VELVET CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

27th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1638 Green street, by catalogue, the very superior walnut furniture, including walnut and hair-cloth parlor furniture, superior chamber furniture, extension table, fine lace window curtains, elegant rosewood piano-forte, 7 octaves; fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, handsome gilt frames; very fine oil paintings by Ed. Moran, Faulkner, Fennimore, Jullard, and others; handsome velvet and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, kitchen utensils, etc. etc. [10 20 6t

May be examined at 8 o'clock on morning of sale.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE.

Immediately previous to the sale of Furniture, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, all that handsome modern three-story brick imitation brown-stone Residence, with double three-story back buildings and lot of ground, 18 feet front and 196 feet deep, situate on the south side of Green street, east of Seventeenth street, No. 1638. The house is well built; has been recently put in excellent repair; has parlor, dining room and kitchen on the first floor; bath, hot and cold water; gas throughout; range, etc. Immediate possession. 10 21 5t

VALUABLE MEDICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY.
On Friday afternoon,

Oct. 30, at 3 o'clock at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, valuable medical and miscellaneous library, including many rare works on early American History. 10 21 8t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF FELT AND VELVET GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, STOCK OF NOTIONS, STOCK OF GOODS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

Oct. 23, comprising about 500 lots of desirable goods by catalogue. 10 21 2t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge. 9 29

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 8

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

October 26, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc. Also, a large line of ladies', misses', and children's city-made goods. C. D. McClees & Co., Auctioneers, No. 506 Market street. [10 22 3t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
8 5 No. 434 RACE Street.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Oct. 17, 1 P. M	Saturday, Oct. 17, 5 P. M

Sunday, Oct. 18, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, Oct. 19, 1½ P. M	Monday, Oct. 19, 5½ P. M
Tuesday, " 20, 2½ P. M	Tuesday, " 20, don't go
Wed'day, " 21, 3 P. M	Wed'day, " 21, 7 A. M
Thursday " 22, 3 P. M	Thursday, " 22, 8 A. M
Friday, " 23, don't go	Friday, " 23, 9 A. M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND HOOK.—Fare, 10 cents. Excursion tickets, 15 cents.

The steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 9·45 A. M., and returning leaves Wilmington at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 3 P. M. Fare, 10 cents. 10 1 2w

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street Wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M.

Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way; Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

An Alleged Swindler—An Unfortunate—A Domestic in Trouble—An Old Offender Caught—Larceny of Oil Cloth—An Owner Wanted—A Dishonest Employe—Till-tappers.

—Some time since an advertisement appeared in the daily papers, signed Dr. Charles Fischer, No. 1149 N. Front street, in which he held out inducements for a partner in his business. Two Germans, named Frederick Leubold and John Wuster, answered the card, and on calling upon Fischer were told that by investing their money with him in the patent medicine business their fortunes would soon be realized. Leubold, on these representations, gave him $204 and Wuster $90. The representations of Fischer not proving true, the two dupes appeared before Alderman Eggleton and took out a warrant, which was accordingly served and the accused taken into custody. He was held in $1200 bail for trial.

—Conrad Essig for several years has had the use of but one eye, and yesterday he was deprived of that member, so that now he is entirely blind. It seems that Conrad yesterday was handling a bread cart in a suspicious manner on North Broad street, when John D. Bischom, the owner of said cart, smote him across the face, the result of which was that the remaining eye was demolished. Bischom was arrested and held for a further hearing to-morrow.

—Rachel Burns, a domestic in the employ of Mrs. Aydelots, No. 18 6 Master street, was yesterday held to bail by Alderman Hood for the larceny of a lot of clothing.

—Some eight months since George Walker entered the store of J. Rich, No 1710 Market street, and offered for sale a lot of gold dust. While Mr. Rich was otherwise engaged George lifted a coat valued at $35 and left. Yesterday the offender called on a neighbor of Mr. Rich, and while bargaining for the sale of some gold dust was seen by Mr. Rich, who happened to be passing the place at the time, and was taken into custody. Alderman Jones held him for trial.

—Richard Boyle yesterday stole a piece of oil-cloth from a store at Second and Thompson streets. He was captured, and on being taken before Alderman Shoemaker was committed to prison.

—Yesterday Patrick Matthews, otherwise known as Patrick Morris, attempted to pick the pocket of a lady at Girard avenue and Sartain street. The lady screamed and a policeman took charge of the thief. Alderman Hood bound him over for a further hearing.

—Forty yards of canton flannel were found yesterday in the possession of David Gould and Daniel McLaughlin, two colored boys, at Sixth and Pine streets, which they were suspected of having stolen. They were committed by Alderman Carpenter, and the flannel is at the Third District Station awaiting an owner.

—George W. Scott was employed by Michael Evers on a farm at Oakford, Bucks county. A few days ago Mr. Evers left his pocket-book, containing seventy dollars, on a table, and it and George being missed at the same time, suspicion rested on that individual of having stolen it. Yesterday George was arrested at Palm and Brown streets, with thirty dollars in his possession. He was taken to Doylestown for trial.

—Alderman Eggleton yesterday consigned to prison for their appearance at Court, Michael Meenan, Augustus Zarich, John Walls, and William Devinner, all lads, for tapping the till of a candy store on Second street below Thompson.

Coroner's Inquest.—This morning at 11 o'clock, Coroner Daniels held an investigation into the circumstances attending the fatal shooting of Patrick Dempsey, an alleged deserter from the United States army, by Charles Thompson, a soldier detailed to apprehend him. It will be remembered that the shooting occurred on Sunday afternoon, the 4th instant, in Catharine street, between Sixth and Seventh. Dempsey was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and there died. The following testimony was elicited:—

Ann Cassidy, living No. 633 Catharine street, testified—On Sunday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, was sitting at the front window at home; heard a pistol go off twice; the pistol went off the third time, and the ball appeared to go into Dempsey's side (prisoner present and identified by witness); he had the pistol in his hand; know that the accused was sitting on our steps the previous evening watching for Dempsey; saw the accused fire the pistol off; Dempsey was running away when he was shot.

Mary Cassidy, living in Lancaster street, above Reed, testified—saw the shooting; was sitting at the window of No. 633 Catharine street; heard a pistol go off; looked out and saw two men, Dempsey and the accused, come out of Dempsey's door; they got into the middle of the street and had a tussle together; saw the accused shoot Dempsey with a pistol; don't know whether Thompson had his arm around Dempsey or not; saw no knife in Dempsey's hand; Dempsey got away and ran; Thompson then shot him: after being shot Dempsey put his hands to his back; the window was down and so couldn't hear Thompson call on Dempsey to stop running, if he did so call.

W. W. Clinton, No. 717 Christian street, testified—Was in Dempsey's house, No. 630 Catharine street; heard a knock at the door; told Dempsey to get out the back way; opened the door for Thompson; Thompson asked if Dempsey was in; I told him no; Thompson said that he was in five minutes ago; opened the door and told him to look in for himself; I shut the door about half-way; Thompson then pulled out a pistol and walked in; Dempsey's wife was coming out of the kitchen as Thompson entered; Thompson walked into the back room and told Dempsey that he wanted him; they then went into the front room; Thompson cocked his pistol, and Dempsey told him that he could shoot him then if he wanted to; I went to the house, and saw two soldiers at the back alley of Dempsey's house; while standing there heard a shot in the house; ran around, and saw the two scuffling on the pavement; Thompson fired a shot then too; Dempsey broke away from him and ran across the street; when he got about the middle of the street Thompson fired; this was the third shot; Dempsey put his hand to his side when he was shot, and then ran up Catharine and along Seventh street; afterwards I saw him in a house at Paul and Seventh street; one of the other soldiers I think pursued him; Dempsey told me that he was a deserter; that was the reason why I told him to get out when I heard the knock at the door; didn't see Dempsey with a knife in his hand.

John Boone, living No. 618 Catharine street, testified—Was standing on our steps; Dempsey's door opened and Thompson and Dempsey came out; when they got about the middle of the pavement Thompson fired; Dempsey seemed to have hold of Thompson and was turning him around; Dempsey then broke and ran; Thompson then fired again and struck Dempsey; Dempsey was struck while running; saw them tussling.

Patrick Seerey, No. 771 South Seventh street, testified—Was standing at my door; Dempsey came running round the corner exclaiming, "I am shot," and calling on me to help him; I helped him into my house and he stayed there until he was taken to the hospital; I had understood that he was a deserter.

Dr. Charles M. Ritz, of the Pennsylvania Hospital, testified—Made a post mortem examination of the body of Dempsey; he had a gun-shot wound in the rear; the ball entered the body and emerged in the inner portion of the left thigh three inches below the groin; he died from the effects of this gun-shot wound.

A New Improvement.—Of the vast number of building improvements made in this city during the past season the most attractive are those put up by our business firms. Some of these are really elegant, and will vie with any similar structures in any city in this or any other country. These gorgeous, costly, and ornate structures are not, as in other cities, confined to one thoroughfare, but are scattered along our business streets. Among the most noticeable of these recently added architectural buildings is No. 223 North Ninth street, into which Faries & Warner, the young but well-known dry goods firm, have just removed.

The first floor is devoted exclusively to the retail business and is fitted up in the most magnificent style. Here is sold everything in the dry goods line, from a handsome broche shawl down to a handkerchief, and what is an important feature, on the most reasonable terms. The members of the firm can give to their patrons the advantage of a long experience and thorough acquaintance with the business in which they are engaged, and they are determined to perfectly satisfy all who may give them a call. They request all to call and examine their large and varied stock of goods, feeling certain that their line of goods cannot be excelled in any other store in the city.

Casper Souder, Jr.—A special meeting of the newspaper fraternity will be held to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Press Club rooms, to take appropriate action on the death of Casper Souder, Jr. A large attendance of the profession is expected.

Personal.—Mr. John J. Thomas, one of the members of the Stock Board, who has been spending a few months in Europe, returned to this city yesterday. His health has been greatly improved by the trip.

—A five-page letter from Washington to Laurens was lately sold in London for $47 in gold.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THE NEW REBELLION.

A Colored Preacher Shot in his Pulpit.

An ex-member of the Georgia Legislature, who was a Colonel in the Rebel army, but who now subscribes himself "a disgusted Democrat," writes from Hawkinsville, Georgia, under date of September 21, as follows:—

No longer ago than last night a colored preacher was shot in the pulpit in the suburbs of this city, while he was engaged in religious services with his people. Something like a week ago, not far from this place, a negro preacher was beaten so badly returning from church that he died yesterday. The clubs commonly called Grant clubs, among the negroes, are the theatre of a vast number of deaths; the leaders or officers are usually hunted and shot as mere game. I see no relief for the negroes of Georgia, except to remand the State back to the military power. And I cannot see how Congress can do otherwise if the negro members of the Legislature are declared ineligible; for according to that theory, the Constitutional Amendment is not adopted. This much I will tell the country: In Georgia's present condition no fair election can be held within her limits. Thousands of negroes must either vote for Seymour against their will, or be killed or starved to death. Congress would act wisely to throw Georgia out of the electorial count at the coming election.

Persecution of an Editor in Georgia.

J. Clarke Swayze, editor of the *Macon Union*, has been long fighting an uneven fight with the Rebels of that section. These Rebels, having either bought off or frightened away his compositors so that he was compelled to reduce the size of his paper that he may be able to do all the work upon it himself, he thus salutes his enemies:—

In the last month or two the Democracy of Macon have left no stone unturned that the turning would injure us, or tend to force *The American Union* to abandon its chosen field, or sink it into oblivion. It has been successful this far:—It has forced us to the wall: it has stripped us of the last assistant and left us upon our own resources. Now we strip for the fray—like the soldier when he goes into battle, we carry no surplus weight. We renew the contest singlehanded, but with redoubled determination. We *can* publish *The American Union* in Macon, and our friends and patrons are patriotic enough to sustain us in the effort; so that nothing now but the assassin shall hinder us.

A First-class Rebel Account of the Piracy Near Memphis.

The Memphis (Oct. 14) correspondence of Brick Pomeroy's *Democrat* relates the following:

The excitement in this quarter concerning the shipment of 5000 stand of arms from the Detroit Arsenal to the Loyal Leaguers and niggers of Arkansas had nearly subsided, and would soon have become a mere thing of the past, but to-day the news comes hither that the steamer Hesper is on its way from Little Rock, having one hundred Arkansas militia on board to protect the shipment. So, you perceive, we are being invaded by a militia force from another State, which, I believe, is contrary to the spirit of that antiquated and obsolete law-instrument, once known as the Constitution of the United States. The whole truth concerning these Arkansas arms is, that the fellow Clayton, who is the accidental Governor of that State, in partnership with a carpet-bagger named W. C. Hodges, purchased, at the Detroit Arsenal, 5000 stands of Prussian arms, at 75 cents apiece, and shipped them to this place, to reship to Arkansas, where they propose to sell them to the State at profitable prices that will suit themselves. The militia and Loyal Leaguers have been eagerly expecting these weapons for several weeks past, and many of them have threatened all sorts of wicked things that will ensue when they get them into their hands. But, really, we cannot see that they will be nearly so dangerous then as they are now, for, inasmuch as the arms are a speculation, so verily they are the most useless lot of guns, without ammunition, that ever were seen. They are about as useless ordnance as were the Springfield flint-lock muskets that fell into the hands of the Confeds, in 1861, and I remember well that the most effective of those had to be touched off from the powder-pan with lighted cigars and hot coals. The principal object of the enterprise is to make a big speculation out of the State of Arkansas, and by placing the weapons in the hands of the melish, to intimidate the cowed and fearfully-subjugated Rackensacks against voting adversely to radical behests. I fear that Arkansas is awfully whipped, and that, too, by niggers.

FROM READING.

The Presbyterian N. S. Synod—Yesterday Afternoon's Session.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Reading, Oct. 21.—Synod reassembled, and had the usual opening religious services.

The report of the Committee on Seaman's Friend Society was made. Rev. D. H. Emerson, Agent, made an address, in which some most interesting facts were developed. It appears that there are three million men who are engaged as sailors from the different nations of the earth. The good work of religion is prospering among them wherever any effort is made for their salvation. An instance was given in which a revival broke out on a ship which left New York, and before it reached Africa every sailor on board was converted to God. The cause was commended by vote of Synod to all the churches.

Narratives of the state of religion in the several Presbyteries were read, and were deeply interesting. The first one was from the District of Columbia, representing the churches to be in a prosperous condition, but regretting the want of greater benevolence in the churches.

The Third Presbytery of Philadelphia made no report of statistics, but the narrative showed a gratifying state of things in the churches. The attendance upon the stated services has largely increased. The laity, in many cases, are showing great activity in discovering new agencies for working for Jesus.

Growing indications of the spirit of consecration and benevolence are evident. The Sunday schools are increasing in interest and power.

The year has been one of spiritual prosperity.

The report of the Fourth Presbytery of Philadelphia was read by Rev. Mr. Ford, of Norristown. Several special seasons of revival have been reported during the year. The growth of Sabbath schools is very gratifying, and is full of promise for the future. Nearly all the churches report some increase in numbers and benevolent contributions.

It is a matter worthy of inquiry, however, whether the members are doing as much for God and humanity as in former years the members of the Church did.

The Presbytery of Wilmington reported, and the narrative was read by Rev. Mr. Emerson. No great and stirring events have been reported, but there has been a steady growth in the churches. Some of the congregations are making more ample provision for their pastors and the comfort of their families, and manifesting greater benevolence. There are four vacant churches in the Presbytery, but they may soon be filled.

The Presbytery of Harrisburg made its report through Rev. A. D. Moore. All the indications of the churches are favorable, and all the pulpits are filled except one. Increased liberality is evidently the marked feature of this Presbytery.

The Synodical Prayer Meeting was then held for one hour, under the direction of Rev. Mr. Shaw, of Wilmington. It was a season of very special interest, on account of the indications of the Divine Presence.

In the evening the session of the Synod was occupied by the celebration of the Lord's Supper. Many of the Christians of this city participated in the holy service.

—The New York *World*, the day before election, said:—"The Republicans, notwithstanding all their vaporing and bluster, have no hope of carrying Pennsylvania."

—The creed of the Democratic party may be thus briefly stated:—Wanted—A Democratic candidate for President. No Democrat need apply.

—The Bridgeport *Farmer* says:—"The radicals are roosting lower." That will do, as Democracy has gone up higher than a kite.

—If Seymour may be said to hang on the verge of insanity, Frank Blair has, to all appearance, gone mad already.

—Blair says he is in the hands of his friends. We advise his friends to lave their hands in the Mississippi.

—Dr. J. W. Little, of Concord, has patented a wonderful cane, which contains a 30 inch telescope, and a nice opera-glass.

DIED.

[*For additional Death Notices see the Fifth Page.*]

SNOWDEN.—On the morning of the 22d instant, RICHARD W. SNOWDEN, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Haddonfield, N. J., on Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

What is Dyspepsia?

1. **A Constant Pain or Uneasiness in the Pit of the Stomach**—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon undigested food. It generally begins immediately, or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2. **Flatulence and Acidity.**—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3. **Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.**—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4. **Gloom and Depression of Spirits.**—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease, many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5. **Diarrhœa.**—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and, of course, gives no strength to the system.

6. **Pains in All Parts of the System** arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation: the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and furred tongue.

7. **Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.**—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8. **Cough.**—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9. **Want of Sleep.**—A very distressing symptom, resulting often in mental derangement.

10. **Symptoms of External Relation.**—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11. **Vomiting.**—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12 **Dizziness, Dimness of Vision, Headache, and Staggering in Walking.**—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicine; but if neglected, are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient—if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which become contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspeptics who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly foreboded loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicines.

We take pleasure in informing the public that we have at great expense secured the professional services of Dr. William F. Magee, who was intimately acquainted with the *private practice* of the late Dr. Wishart, as well as thoroughly conversant with his mode of ascertaining the *cause* and *effect* of various diseases. He enjoyed the fullest confidence of the late Dr. Wishart, and was in consultation with him almost constantly for many years. In view of these facts, we most cordially recommend him to the former patrons and friends of the late Dr. Wishart, and to the afflicted, with the full assurance that those who need professional counsel or aid will find in the said Dr. Magee a physician of more than ordinary abilities. He can minutely describe your disease, explain the *cause* and *effect* of same, as well as administer remedies known only to himself and the late Dr. Wishart, that will perform cures when other physicians and all remedies fail.

Come ye who are afflicted with Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affections, or Pain in the Breast. He will, by the help of an all-wise and beneficent Providence, restore you to health without *Croton Oil, Flies or Mustard*.

Come, ye who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, that fell destroyer that dethrones the reason and poisons the whole human system, and we will insure your cure.

Come, mothers and fathers, with your children, and he will, by the aid of a kind Providence, save them from an early grave, and charge you nothing for professional advice.

Come, ye who are afflicted with Chills and Fevers, he will cure you, or charge you nothing. Call at

DR. WISHART'S
GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,
No. 232 North SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

All examinations and consultations FREE OF CHARGE.

All communications by mail, soliciting professional advice, will be promptly answered, free of charge.

Office open on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays of each week. 20 3t

THIRD EDITION

The Presbyterians at Reading.

The Change of the Candidates,

FROM READING.

This Morning's Session of the Presbyterian Synod.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Reading, Oct. 22.—The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Combs. It was a season of great spiritual sweetness.

The Committee on Publication reported the total receipts $1900. The Committee on Ministerial Relief reported. The cause was commended to the liberality of all the churches. Much of the morning was occupied in a discussion of the subject of home missions, and the necessity of vastly increased liberality. The evangelization of the continent is committed to Christians, and yet they dole out their beggarly pittance in pennies. The discussion was one of the most able and eloquent that we ever heard. At noon the Synod took a recess, the discussion still pending.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Proposed Change of Candidates.

Baltimore, Oct. 22.—Hon. Richard B. Carmichael, one of the Democratic electors at large for this State, publishes a letter this morning in regard to the proposed change of candidates. He says such action on the part of the Democratic National Committee would transcend any authority of the Committee, and would disclose a degree of arrogance without parallel. Judge Carmichael argues ably and at length against the proposed withdrawal of the candidates.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, Oct. 22.—Cotton dull; middling uplands nominally 25. Flour dull and no demand. Howard street superfine, $7·2 @8; do. extra, $9@11·25; do. family, $12@12·50; City Mills superfine, $7·25@8; do. extra, $9@11·0; do. family, $12@13·50; Western superfine $7@7·25; do. extra, $8·75@10·25. Cloverseed strong and in fair demand at $8·75 for good. Wheat firm for high grades. Prime to choice, $2·45@2·6 ; medium and good, $2·20@2·35; ordinary to fair, $1·75@2·10. Corn firm. Prime white, $1·25@1·28; yellow, $1·25@1·28. Oats quiet and weak at 7 @78c. Rye firm at $1·50@1·60. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $30·50@30·70; bacon rib sides, 17c; clear sides, 17½c.; shoulders, 14c.; hams, 22@23c. Lard, 20c.

New York, Oct. 22.—Cotton dull at 25 cents. Flour dull, and declined 5@10 cents; sales of 9000 bbls. State at $6·20@8·20; Ohio at $7·50@9·70; Western at $6·20@8; Southern, at $8·25@13·50; California at $7·75@10·50. Wheat dull, and declined 1@3 cents. Corn steady; sales of 82,000 bushels at $1·12@1·15½. Oats firm; sales of 100,000 bushels at 75c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28·35. Lard heavy at 17@17c. Whisky quiet.

INQUISITION.

Cruel Torture of Roumanian Peasants

The following appears in the London *Telegraph*:—

"I herewith send you a trustworthy account of barbarities practised against some poor Roumanian peasants. In the early part of September the Government mail sustained the loss of five thousand ducats. This loss occurred between Marasheshti and Agnid, some forty miles north of the river Milcoo, which divides Moldavia from Wallachia. To discover the authors of this robbery, Mr. Falcoianu, the director of the post and telegraph, was sent by the Government from Bucharest with *carte blanche* to adopt whatever measures he thought necessary. This commissioner, together with the prefect, the chief of the telegraph of Tekutch, and the sub-prefect, Nicoreshti, seized and tortured a woman named Nastasia Euphrosie by hanging her to a beam, after putting hot eggs under her armpits. Her husband was severely beaten, and reeds were driven into the quick of his nails.

"On hearing of this the procureur-general of the Court of Focshani, the procureur of the tribunal, and another judicial functionary, proceeded to the spot, ascertained in the presence of many of the inhabitants of Tekutch the truth of the matter, and took the woman, whose wounds had become gangrenous, to a hospital. From the house of these victims, situated on the estate of Mr. Cinca, a deputy, the procureur-general proceeded, together with many of the above-mentioned, to Marasheshti, where many suspected persons, both men and women, have for nearly ten days suffered similar tortures. Some, according to the showing of the priest and other inhabitants, have not only been beaten, but tied by the hair to the tail of a horse and dragged through thorns, and others burned with petroleum and grease. A pregnant woman was found in a dying state, and sent to the hospital of Focshani, and there is no hope that she will escape the effect of the torture. The procureur-general, desirous of pursuing his inquiries publicly, was shown by Mr. Falcoianu a despatch of the Minister of Justice, by which he forbade the procureurs and judges to meddle in the matter, and ordered them not to obstruct the operations of Mr. Falcoianu. Twenty-three of the citizens of Tekutch have forwarded the above particulars to a newspaper published at Bucharest. Taught by the affair of the Jews at Galatz, the government have not attempted to deny these acts of their officials, but have sent a commission of inquiry to the spot. The Minister of Justice thereupon requested the dismissal and trial of Mr. Falcoianu and the prefects of Patna and Tekutch, which course has been sanctioned by the Prince and published in the *Moniteur*."

The New York Money Market.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"There was an abatement of the panic-like feeling of last evening on the Stock Exchange at the opening, and as the day wore away increased confidence was developed, while prices advanced notwithstanding the extreme monetary stringency, which caused loans to be made largely at seven per cent. in gold, and in many instances at seven per cent. in currency, with a commission of an eighth per cent. added. The Milwaukee and St. Paul stocks recovered four per cent. from the lowest point touched and the Northwestern about three, the most marked improvement being in these. Rock Island was very firm and sold up to 106¾, and Erie failed to decline below 46¾, following which it advanced to 47. Among the miscellaneous shares Pacific Mail was unyielding but dull, and Mariposa preferred at no time touched a lower point than 22. Much indignation was expressed against the parties engaged in making the money market artificially stringent, and a general wish was expressed that the banks would act upon the recommendation that they should employ a portion of their legal reserve in meeting the present exceptional pressure, and so defeat the schemes of the unscrupulous bear combination now at work to embarrass borrowers and create panic. That some bank officers are co-operating with this clique there is no good reason to believe; but it does not follow that because a bank is largely debtor or creditor at the Clearing House its officers are implicated in the movement, as the firms depositing with them have perfect liberty to withdraw their deposits or to get checks certified against them without using the same, and the bank is helpless to prevent this; but where bank officers loan money on greenbacks or on certified checks they connive with the conspirators and abuse the trust confided to them so shamefully that they are unfit for their position. We are glad to be able to say, however, that the instances of such complicity in schemes of this kind are very exceptional; but at the same time regret to say that bank officers do not display sufficient boldness in meeting the demands of the time. They could easily defeat the plans of this and all similar combinations by encroaching say to the extent of ten millions in the aggregate upon their legal reserve, and the money would immediately return to them."

From the N. Y. Times.

"The Custom House returns of the foreign trade at New York for the month of September have just been rendered. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the foreign trade at this port for the nine months of the calendar year, in comparison with 1867.

"The import entries for September, 1868, at New York compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz:—

	Sept. 1868.	Sept. 1867.
Dutiable goods, direct	$14,152,546	$13,149,846
Dutiable, bonded	6,804,640	6,676,707
Free goods	1,421,652	854,987
Total Sept. entries	$22,378,838	$20,681,540

"There was also entered during the month foreign specie of the value of $306,858, against $345,669 same month last year.

"The value of foreign merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond, $10,935,859, or $4,131,019 more than went into bond during the month so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month dutiable and free, is $26,809,857, on which the gold customs collected amounted to $12,916,782, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 49 per cent. The amount marketed in September, 1867, was $23,938,994, and the customs $11,712,165."

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

FOURTH EDITION

Affairs in Central Ameirca.

Advices from Australia.

FROM PANAMA.

Affairs in Chiriqui.

New York, Oct. 22.—The steamship Rising Star brings $226,000 in treasure from California, and Panama advices to October 14.

The government established in Chiriqui by the conservatives still refuses to acknowledge the Provisional Government in Panama, so that there are now two governments on the Isthmus. A military force will be sent from Panama to settle the question by the power of arms.

There are no further particulars about the South American earthquakes.

Australian Advices

to September 9 have reached Panama. A cinnabar mine has been discovered in New South Wales, yielding eighty-five per cent. of quicksilver.

The great earthquake which started on the coast of Peru on August 13 was felt on the coast of Australia very severely on the following day, but no serious damage was done.

The Government troops have had some fighting with the Maories in New Zealand, and whipped them.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	127¼	Toledo & Wabash	63½
N. Y. and E. R.	47⅜	Mil. & St. Paul com.	102½
Ph. and Rea. R.	98⅜	Adams Express	50
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87⅝	Wells, Fargo Exp.	30
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	89	U. S. Express Co.	47½
Chi. and N.W. com	90⅞	Tennessee 6s, new	69¼
Chi. and N.W. pref.	92	Gold	135½
Chi. and R. I. R.	106½	Market strong.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	114¼		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 22

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1400 City 6s, New..ls.	103½	100 sh Read R.	49⅛
$500 do..New	104½	100 do.b5wn&in	49¾
$1000 West Pa R 6s	80	100 do.b30.	49⅜
$500 Bel Del 2 m 6s	84	101 do.b10.	49½
110 sh Phil & E.b30.	26¾	100 do.s5wn.	49½
200 sh Ocean Oil	⅞	100 do.s5&in.	49·81
100 sh Reading	48·81	200 do.ls.	49⅜
100 do.b30.	48·94	300 do.s5wn&in	49⅝
100 do.c.	48⅞	700 do.ls.b20.	49⅝
300 do.ls.	49	700 do.ls. 2d.	49⅜
60 do.s5.	49	200 do.ls.b30.	49⅝
100 do.2d&in.	49	200 do.	49½
200 do.	49½	500 do.	49½
100 do.b5&in.	46¼	100 do.b10.	49⅝
100 do.s30.	49¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$600 City 6s, Old	101¼	500 sh Fult Cl.b60.	6⅛
$1000 All Co 5s	75⅝	200 sh Read.s30wn.	49½
$1000 Leh 6s gold l.	93⅝	100 do.	49½
100 sh Leh Nav.c.	27⅝	200 do.ls.b10.	49⅜
29 do.	27⅜	100 do.	49·56
100 sh OilCr&Al R.b30	27⅞	400 do.ls.b30.	49⅝
100 sh Phil & E.Mon.	26⅝	200 do.ls.	49⅝
178 sh Sch N Pf.ls.	20⅝	100 do.	49·44
100 do.b30.	21½		

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W	15½	Amoskeag	12
Merrimack, D	15½	Lowell	11
Cocheco, L	13½	Wamsutta	9
Sprague	13	Victory	10½
Pacific	12½	Wauregan	11
American	12½	Arnold	11
Dunnells	13	Hamilton	12½
Allens	13	Richmond	12½
Manchester	12½	Gloucester	12½
Freemans	11½	Mourning	11½
Briggs	10½	Lancaster	12½
Nassau	10½	Oriental	12½

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A	4-4	15½	Pocasset	4-4	15
Lawrence, C	4-4	15½	" F	3-4	11½
" F	4-4	14	Pepperell, E		11½
" G	7-8	14	" R		13½
" M	3-4	13	" O		12½
" H	3-8	12½	" N		11½
Pacific, Extra	4-4	15	"	7-4	32½
" H	4-4	15	"	8-4	42½
" L	4-4	13	"	9-4	47½
Atlantic, A	4-4	16	"	10-4	52½
" H	4-4	15½	Boot, S		15
" L	4-4	13	" O		13
" V	3-4	13	" H		12
" N	3-4	10½	Appleton, A	4-4	15½
Superior 1XL	4-4	14	Laconia, H	4-4	15
Shawmut, C	4-4	15	" O		13
Agawam, F	4-4	12	" B		13
Stark, A		15	" E		13
Massachusetts	4-4	14	Lyman, E	4-4	16
" BB	4-4	13	" C	4-4	15
" E	7-8	12½	" G	4-4	13
Indian Head	4-4	16	Utica	4-4	22
" "	3-4	13	Tremont, C	4-4	12
Exeter, A	4-4	13	Indian Orchard, A		16
" S	7-8	12½	" " C		15
Medford	4-4	14½	" " BB		13
Augusta	4-4	14½	" " W		12
"	7-8	13	Great Falls, H	9-8	15
Gilboa	4-4	13	" " J	4-4	14
Pittsfield, A	4-4	12	" " M		14
Kennebec	4-4	10½	" " S		12½
Everett, AA	4-4	14½	Cabot, A	4-4	15
Shavnon	4-4	14	" W	4-4	14
Bedford, R	3-4	10½	Dwight, A	4-4	15
Conesto Co., E	3-4	9½	" X	4-4	11½

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

New York Mills	4-4	25	Dwight	4-4	18
Wamsutta	4-4	22½	Ballou & Son	4-4	15½
"	5-4	32½	" "	7-8	14
Tuscarora	4-4	20	Lonsdale	4-4	17½
Williamsville	4-4	20	" Cambric		25
Bates	4-4	18	Hill	4-4	17
White Rock	4-4	17	"	7-8	15
Forestdale	4-4	16	Bartlett	3-4	15½
Indian River, X		12½	" 33-inch		14½
" " XX		14	" 31-inch		13½
Attawaugan, X		12½	James St'm Mills	4-4	15½
" XX		15	" " 33-inch		14½
Masonville	4-4	17	" " 31-inch		13½
Blackstone	4-4	15	Great Falls, J	7-8	14
Hope	4-4	15½	" K	4-4	15
Langdon	4-4	14½	" P	7-4	14½
" 42-inch		18	" Q	4-4	16½
" 46-inch		21	Red Bank	4-4	12½
Wauregan	4-4	17	Waltham, X		13½
Pepperell	6-4	30	" 42 inch		15½
"	8-4	45	"	8-4	42½
"	9-4	50	"	9-4	50
"	10-4	55	"	10-4	55
Utica	7-8	22	Franklin Mfg Co	4-4	14½
"	4-4	25	Bay Mills	4-4	18
"	9-4	62½	Putnam, A	4-4	13
"	10-4	67½	" B	7-8	11½
Boot, R	3-4	10½	Green, G	4-4	13½
" B	4-4	14	Amoskeag, A	4-4	15½
" W	5-4	19	" Z	7-8	13
Androscoggin	4-4	18	Whitensville	4-4	16
Canoe	3-4	9	"	7-8	14½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	18	Hartford	14½
Berkshire	15	Roanoke	11½
Caledonia	15	Glasgow	17

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	29	Otis Company, CC	20
York	29	" " BB	25
Blue Hill	15	" " AA	27
Northfield	15	Warren Brown	18
Oakland	20	Lewiston, Brown	28½
Working Man's	25	Columbian	30
Union	17		

DELAINES.

Pacific	20	Lowell	20
Hamilton	20	Spragues	18
Manchester	20	Armures	21

TICKS.

York, 30-inch	25	Thorndike	17
York, 32-inch	32½	Methuen, AA	32
Amoskeag, A. C. A	33	Hamilton, Regular	25
" A	30	Willow Brook	31
" B	25	Everett	20
" C	20	" A, Extra	30
" D	19	Hampden, CC	20
Conestoco 4-4	28	Pearl River	30
" Extra	33	Pittsfield	10
Swift River	17		

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	18	Appleton	18
Pepperell	18	Tremont	16
Laconia	18	Augusta	16
Stark, A	18	Winthrop	14½

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	23	Whittenton, A	20
York	23	" BB	17
Uncasville	18½	" C	15
American	16	Eagle	14
Hamilton	22½	Thorndike	20
Everett	15		

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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
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WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
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Patented June, 1868.
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PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers, 7 10mw

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS

Affairs in Washington—The Ordnance Department—Murder of a United States Officer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Ordnance Department.

Washington, Oct. 22—The Secretary of W has directed numerous changes in the station of officers in the Ordnance Department. Amo them Captain J. P. Farley is ordered from th Washington, D. C., Arsenal to the Frankfor Arsenal, near Philadelphia, to relieve Fir Lieutenant William S. Beebe, who is ordered t the Fortress Monroe Arsenal.

Revenue Appointments.

William P. Westervelt was to-day appointe Assistant Revenue Assessor of the Fourth Pen sylvania, and William S. Poulson Storekeeper o the Second District of Pennsylvania.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

A United States Naval Officer Murdere—A Naval Court of Inquiry.

San Francisco, Oct. 21.—Captain Mitchel commander of the United States steame Saginaw, was murdered this evening at th corner of Sutter and Stockton streets, in th centre of the city, and his body was robbed.

The result of the court of inquiry recentl held at the Mare Island Navy Yard, to investi gate serious charges of a political nature again Commander Russell, are favorable to th accused. The charges were made to Presiden Johnson over a forged name.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	127¼	Toledo & Wab.	64
N. Y. and E. R.	47½	Mil. & St. P. com.	102
Phil. and Rea. R.	98⅜	Adam Express Co	51
Mich. S.and N. I. R.	87	Wells, Fargo & Co	30
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88⅛	U S. Express	47
Chi. and N. W. com.	90¾	Tenn. 6s, new	69
Chic and N. W. prf.	91¼	Gold	135
Chi. and R. I. R.	106¼	Market steady.	
Pits. F. W. and Chi.	114¼		

Hearings Before a United States Commissioner—Thomas Megonigle, the alleged proprietor of a whisky distillery on Bath street, in the Twenty-fifth ward, had a final hearing at noon to-day, before United States Commissioner Smith, and was bound over for trial. Daniel Mooney was also held to answer the charge of illicit distillation at a place on Salmon street.

An Alleged Murderer Arrested.—Detective Tryon this morning arrested William J. Fulton, on a requisition from the authorities o Massachusetts, charging him with the murder of Morris Foley, in October, 1864, in the city of Boston. Detectives Jones and McDonald, of Boston, took charge of the prisoner and left by th 2 P. M. train for that city.

POINT BREEZE
PARK.

THE EXIBITION AND FAIR DAY
FOR THE
Benefit of the Improvement Fund,
IS FURTHER POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT
OF THE WEATHER,
TO MONDAY, 26th INST.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
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CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH ST.,
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For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.]

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